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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, \$6.00

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$3.00

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$1.50

DAILY CALL—By Single Month, 65c

SUNDAY CALL, One Year, \$1.50

WEEKLY CALL, One Year, \$1.00

All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

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C. GEORGE KRUGGESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. SMITH... 30 Tribune Building

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: C. C. CARLTON... Herald Square

NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, A. Brentano, 31 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel; Fifth-avenue Hotel and Hoffman House.

CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House; P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Tremont House; Auditorium Hotel; Palmer House.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE... 1406 G St., N. W. MORTON E. CRANE, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES—227 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 200 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 633 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1096 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. N. W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock. 2290 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

THE POLITICAL OVERTAKERS.

THE Iroquois Club dinner in Chicago which Mr. Bryan refused to attend has been and is past. It was attended by about three hundred gentlemen from near and far, and its theme was "Unity of Doctrine." The speakers were Mr. Edward M. Shepard, a New York millionaire, who bolted Bryan in 1896 and supported him in 1900; Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, who succeeded Olney as Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet, who also bolted Bryan in 1896 and made no record in 1900; and Congressman de Armond of Missouri, who has been a steady advocate of free silver and "a more and a fitter currency."

Mr. Shepard devoted himself mostly to the tariff, but what a change in the tariff talk! He said he would rejoice to hear the Democratic party propose not a general tariff revision, "but instead of introducing doubt into almost every business the party may well deal with a few schedules, in which, through practical monopoly, vast fortunes have been made."

Mr. Shepard avoided a bill of particulars. Is the metal schedule one of them? If so, why is it that the home demand for iron and steel has outrun the supply to such an extent that we have imported nearly \$30,000,000 of foreign metal in spite of the schedule? Under such circumstances, where is the monopoly and what the use of tampering with a metal schedule that already lets in the largest importation in our history?

Is it the coal schedule? All duty has been taken off coal, and the people have discovered that the tariff of 67 cents a ton has no effect whatever on the price. If not these schedules, what ones? Is it machinery? The abatement there would not affect us at all, since we are the machinery makers for the world, and no other country can send us what we want. That is a monopoly of skill and capacity that was not made by the tariff and cannot be destroyed by its repeal.

It will be remembered that The Call said recently that next year both parties would demand some such elastic and emergency currency as is provided by the Fowler bill because public opinion demands it. President Roosevelt supported it in his last message and the Republican party is committed to it. In support of our prophecy Mr. Shepard proceeded to tell the Iroquois that the country will have to look to the Democratic party "to give the national bank currency the sound and normal elasticity which the business of the country requires." That is enough to send a grip chill down the back of a Bryan Democrat; but what rigors must chase themselves down that same back when Judge Harmon, who followed Shepard, declared that our national banks system is a result of Jackson's policy! He said: "Our present national banks are not monopolies; anybody can start one on the same terms as all others. Unlike the old banks, they are subject to State taxation. They cannot consolidate except in the same city. The continued existence and usefulness of these banks has been due to Andrew Jackson."

Isn't that enough to make Bryan pinch himself to see if he is awake? When he accepted the Populist nomination at Topeka in 1900 he said: "I am for you, because you are against the national banks." On that campaign was made. And now the same banks are lauded in a Democratic banquet, and the towers of Chicago stand, instead of falling like those of Sion on the sinners!

It will be seen that it is now proposed that the Democracy move up and occupy Republican ground on three main questions, the tariff and banks and an elastic currency, for the Republican party has experimented with the coal schedule as an object lesson. What is then left as separate ground? Why should Democrats who have been come-outers since 1896 be go-backers on any such programme?

Congressman de Armond, who followed Shepard and Harmon, acquiesced in their declaration, but insisted that the nominee in 1904 must be a man who supported the Chicago and Kansas City platforms! Now look at that! The new platform, if made on Shepard and Harmon lines, will be a distinct affirmation that the bolters of 1896 and 1900 were right and the supporters of the platforms of those years were wrong; yet Mr. de Armond, while admitting this, insists that the nominee must be a man who was wrong, to reward him for being wrong, while those who were right must be punished for being right! Such fustian, hodge-podge and fal-lal will draw no one and decide no one.

Carnegie's willingness to finance the Pan-American Railway scheme may be due to a desire to get out of this continent and let Morgan have room.

CHARTER DAY ADDRESSES.

CHARTER DAY at the University of California was signaled by three addresses turning upon various themes, but marked throughout by one common and dominant thought—that of the relation of the university to society at large. Had President Wheeler, President Jordan of Stanford and Governor Pardee prepared their speeches after consultation with one another for the purpose of presenting a single truth from different points of view they could hardly have made them more complementary the one to the other or brought them into greater harmony of sentiment.

Among the duties of a university, said Doctor Jordan, "is to furnish instruments of social need, to furnish men that are wanted in a community in one way or another." Dr. Wheeler said: "In these days, when there is so much to be done in public service, when the State is becoming so great, its activities so complex, its problems so vast, there is a positive demand for the graduates of the university to go out and serve the people, even at the cost of personal sacrifice." Governor Pardee said: "I hope, as a loyal son of this university and as a citizen of this State, that the alumni of the State University will do every duty to the State, will uphold the hands of the Government and will see to it that everything that is possible to be done by them will be done."

It was not chance that brought the minds of the three speakers to the same thought and the emphatic teaching of the same lesson. The imperative need of a fuller and truer conception of the duties of American citizenship is now a matter of universal recognition. It is published in the press, preached from the pulpit, spoken from the forum and discussed in the clubs. Hardly any observer of the life of the time fails to perceive the failure of our citizenship with respect to public political duties and the evil consequences of the failure. By virtue and energy in private business we have made our country the most powerful and most prosperous on the globe. By the lack of them in public life we have made our politics a reproach to democracy and our municipal governments the derision of the world. The lesson, then, to impress upon young Americans to-day is that of infusing private virtue into public service.

With good right the people look to the universities to assist in developing a fuller sense of the responsibilities of citizenship in the minds of young men. It is imperative that such lessons be impressed upon the mind while it is still susceptible to ideals. When young men enter the activities of life they will soon find temptations to shirk political duties. The pressure of private business distracts attention from public service. Many highly cultured natures shrink fastidiously away from the strife of parties. Others less sensitive form a false conception of the relation of the individual to the State and pride themselves on "attending to their own business." The result is that a considerable proportion of the better educated men of every American State neglect to take part in political affairs and do not even take the trouble to go to the polls except when a Presidential election with its excitements rouses them from their normal condition of indifference.

The importance of inculcating a better sense of citizenship was made clear by a statement of Governor Pardee, speaking from his personal experience. After referring to the education provided for young men and women by the taxpayers of the State, and the gratitude which the recipients of university training ought to feel toward the people who furnished it, he said: "I have asked men who ought to know, men whose professions of faith in California are great, to serve the people and they have refused; some of them courteously, some gruffly, and others in a way for which the university spirit in them should be ashamed—they have refused to serve the people, to whom they are indebted for all they have of intellectual worth."

We are soon going to have in this city a proof of that widespread lack of civic patriotism. A municipal election is approaching and every citizen will be called upon to take part in primary elections for the nomination of fitting candidates for office. The press will in due season begin iterating and reiterating appeals to all to attend the primaries. It is safe to say, however, the vote will fall far short of the full strength of the voting population. The gangs of the bosses will vote, but a large number of so-called "good citizens" will not. It is, therefore, timely to have this lesson of citizenship preached by every authority in the community, and the Charter day addresses at Berkeley come, therefore, as pertinent to the State as to the university itself.

The distinguished gentlemen who guide the destinies of Stanford and Berkeley universities seem to hold to the remarkable opinion that college athletes must make at least some creditable showing in scholarship. This seems to be a revolutionary age even in the cloistered homes of learning.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

DESPITE the frequent assertion that fairs and expositions cost more than they are worth, they continue to hold the interest of the public, and so far from dying out they are growing from more to more. The success or the failure of an exposition in any one city serves only to prompt another to try to do better. The rivalry has been generous, and while in most cases the results have not been financially profitable the indirect benefits have been looked upon as a sufficient reward for the monetary loss to the community.

That view of the case has evidently been taken by the people and the government of Paris, for a recent dispatch announces that the city purposes to hold a great fair every spring, making it a fixed annual feature of her industrial and commercial life. Of course, no effort will be made at these annual fairs to draw exhibitors from all parts of the world, but when once the fame of the expositions has been established we may be sure a good many foreign manufacturers and producers will need no urging to send exhibits to that great holiday capital of the world.

At the present time Europe has two great fairs, that have come down from the middle ages—one which has been held in Leipsic for about 500 years and another at Nijni Novgorod, whose origin is lost in the darkness of prehistoric time in Russia. Neither of those, however, will be a rival to such a fair as Paris can and will arrange when she starts her series. There will be then a new inducement to visit the gay capital, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that success will attend the enterprise from the beginning.

It is, moreover, quite probable that fairs of the kind proposed at Paris may eventually take the place of the huge world expositions, which cost so much money and entail so much labor to make a six months' show. A spring-time fête of industry, presenting in an attractive form the new things of the year and the novelties which art and industry have

to offer to the world, will be an easy enterprise to handle, and the buildings designed for it can be made permanent features of the city. Taken altogether, the Parisian enterprise appears to be an excellent one and perhaps we may eventually adopt it in San Francisco for the benefit of the Pacific Coast.

The Whitaker Wright financial bubble, which has excited London and New York and interested the world, has served simply to illustrate again what most of us already knew. The supply of fools in the world is always equal to the demand of knaves.

AN IDIOTIC CHARGE.

MOVED by some idiotic perversity the Stockton Mail charges The Call with the commission of a breach of faith to the Associated Press in publishing on March 21 a summary of some of the recommendations of the Anthracite Coal Commission when the full report was not to be made public until the following day. A charge of that kind, even from a mean source, cannot be passed without a denial, for it implies a violation of professional honor of which no newspaper can afford to be guilty, and therefore we take the trouble to refute it.

The Mail says: "The commission's report was given to the Associated Press in advance on the express understanding that the contents of the document would not be made known until authority was given for its publication. The honor as well as the rules of the Associated Press demanded that that obligation be sacredly kept. It is possible that The Call derived its information regarding the two points of the report from some other source than that of the Associated Press, but it is just as reasonable to believe it broke faith with the great newsgathering association, without whose service The Call would cut a much more sorry figure than it does."

In that statement the animus that prompted the charge is plainly revealed. Since it is possible The Call could have obtained the preliminary report from some other source than the Associated Press why is it "reasonable to suppose" The Call broke faith? As a matter of fact it was fairly well known weeks ago that the report of the commission was to be unanimous, and forecasts made by the staff of the Associated Press, as well as by other correspondents at Washington, intimated what the main features would be. The Call obtained its preliminary information from Washington by means of which any live newspaper could make use. As a matter of fact, the report of the commission given out through the Associated Press was not received in The Call office until our preliminary report had gone to press.

It is not easy to understand why such a charge should have been made by the Mail unless the editor is suffering from idiocy. Of course it is possible the Mail may have been animated by some other motive, but it is just as reasonable to suppose the editor is an idiot and let it go at that.

Lipton's new yacht is the third leaf of the Shamrock and she was launched on St. Patrick's day, and now if there be any luck in old Ireland he may win; but still there is a superstition that it takes a four-leafed shamrock to make luck certain.

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART.

PHILADELPHIA has under consideration a serious movement for the elevation of the stage and the improvement of dramatic art. The proposition involves the establishment of an academy in which students can be trained in the principles and the practices of the legitimate stage and thus fitted to maintain the best traditions of the classic drama.

It is the design to found the institution on lines similar to those of the renowned Comedie Francaise of Paris, with an endowment of \$2,000,000 to sustain it. One of the projectors, in discussing the plan, said: "The idea is to establish a school to coach and encourage rising playwrights and painters, and also to maintain a theater for the production of English plays. Charity is to be frowned upon and purity of theme to be insisted upon. One of the purposes of the proposed institution is to stem the drift of the drama toward immorality. At the same time an effort will be made to perpetuate the purity of the English language."

Among the promoters of the movement are some of the richest men in Philadelphia. Two of them, P. A. B. Widener and John M. Mack, have pledged themselves to contribute \$100,000 each to the institution provided eight other men can be found to give a similar amount, and thus assure the first million. Several other gentlemen have promised contributions varying from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each toward raising the second million.

It appears, therefore, that the movement is fairly well launched, and despite the often repeated taunt that Philadelphia is a slow town the entire amount may be raised and the academy assured in a comparatively short time.

It is indisputable that such an institution is urgently needed. The American stage is rapidly degenerating into a mere sensationalism. The more pretentious plays deal with what are called "problems," that being the word used to signify what in former times was called villainess. Moreover, the free use of slang on the stage has corrupted the language in terms as much as the badness of the elocution has debased pronunciation. A school that would send out through the country trained men and women fitted to represent classic plays spoken with clearness and correctness would be a distinct gain to the educational forces of the time. Philadelphia, then, has started a good movement, and it is to be hoped she will speedily carry it to a successful conclusion.

The startling candor with which Charles Clark, son of the multi-millionaire, admitted the other day that he had offered a bribe of \$250,000 to a Judge suggests very forcibly that certain phases of the education of the young man have been neglected. He should be sent to some correctional school to be taught that bribery is not one of the domestic arts of the United States.

The Berkeley students who transformed themselves into rowdies the other night and committed depredations which would shock a South Sea Islander have indicated to the public of California that the attendance at the University of California is somewhat greater than it should be. Loafers may be educated without the expense incidental to residence at Berkeley.

Nothing is more conducive to the circulation of money than the spur and inspiration of free institutions. Another important embezzlement of public funds has been discovered in the breezy affairs of our new Territory of Hawaii.

The Boston Transcript defines Democracy as "a leaderless party without principles," and there is nothing more to be said.

DIMMICK SAYS CASHIER COLE WAS NEGLIGENT

Walter N. Dimmick was subjected to a searching cross-examination yesterday at the hands of Peter F. Dunne, the attorney for the Government, which is prosecuting the ex-theft clerk of the local Mint on the theory that he stole \$300,000 from the vaults of that institution. Dunne occupied most of the day interrogating the witness on his manipulating the locks of the cashier's vault. Dimmick understood the examination untroubled. His answers were given coolly and without hesitation. Dunne would read from the transcript of testimony given by the witness at former examinations and compel him to admit things that would tend to forge the links in the chain of evidence the prosecution is attempting to draw around the defendant.

Upon direct examination Dimmick swore he never had a dress suit case. He also, by his answers, tried to show that Cashier Cole was his enemy and was anxious to sacrifice him in order that no blame might attach to himself.

Seven witnesses also swore positively that the reputation of Night Watchman Cyrus E. Ellis, the man who swore he had seen Dimmick with bags of gold in his hand at night, was not true and they would not believe him under oath.

BLAMES CASHIER COLE. When the session opened yesterday morning Dimmick resumed his place on the witness stand. He denied he ever took any money from the vaults of the Mint. He swore that he was home on the evening he was supposed to have taken the two bags of gold from the Mint. The witness told of Cole's negligence as cashier. He enumerated instances where Cole was short in his accounts. He said Cole was careless in his work and frequently paid out sums in excess of the amounts called for by Dimmick. Cole got into the vault at the close of business and take \$20 from the exchange fund and add it to his counter cash. Dimmick testified he told Cole this must not do, and Cole replied: "But I must balance my cash." "I told him," said Dimmick, "he had no right to do this, and I would report him to Mr. Leach. This exasperated Cole, and he told me to keep away from his office, as he would run it to suit himself. I told him I was directed by Superintendent Leach to look after things and if he (Cole) did not like it he could appeal to Leach."

The witness stated that there was enmity between Cashier Cole and himself. "This statement was made in order that the jury might take cognizance of the charges made by Attorney Collins that Cole and Leach were conspiring to undo Dimmick. Attorney Dunne made some sharp objections to this line of questioning. Dimmick denied that he said to Secret Service Agent Hazen that he was familiar with locks and combinations and that when anything went wrong with the vaults he saved the Government the expense of calling in a locksmith, as he usually repaired the locks. He admitted a conversation with Hazen, but denied he made the statements testified to by Hazen.

Cole devoted a greater portion of the morning session to reading extracts from testimony given by witnesses for the prosecution and having Dimmick deny their statements in whole or in part. "There has been some talk about a kit of tools in the cashier's office. Were there any there?" asked Collins. "There never was a kit of tools there. The only tool there was a small screw-driver, which was formerly kept in the vault, in a locksmith's bag, as he usually repaired the locks. He admitted a conversation with Hazen, but denied he made the statements testified to by Hazen.

Had No Dress Suit Case. "I want to ask you in reference to a dress suit case. Did you ever carry into the Mint or take out of the Mint a dress suit case?" "I never did."

"Did you in your life own or possess or have in your custody or control a dress suit case?" "I never did."

"You had some books in the Chief Clerk's office while you were employed there?" "Yes, sir."

"The witness requested the witness wrapped the books up and it presented the appearance of a dress suit case covered with paper. This was done in order to disprove the statements made by the prosecution's witnesses who swore Dimmick carried a dress suit case to and from the Mint. It is alleged he carried the coin away in a dress suit case.

ELLIS' REPUTATION BAD.

At the opening of the afternoon session Attorney Collins asked leave to put on witnesses who might testify to Cyrus E. Ellis' reputation for truth, honesty and integrity. Permission being granted the defense put on James Wilding, G. Medau, J. M. Carr, W. B. Coffin, C. A. Hough, J. D. Austin and Samuel S. Batchelder, who said that Ellis' reputation was bad and they would not believe him under oath. Dunne was unable to shake these witnesses on cross-examination. All this testimony was offered to weaken that given by Ellis, who is a night watchman at the Mint and testified that he saw Dimmick at night cross the upper hall of the Mint with bags of gold in his hands. Under cross-examination Dimmick testified as follows:

I commenced service in the Mint on the 25th of August, 1899. I was in the commission business before I went into the Mint. Yes, I was in debt before I entered the employment of the Government. Sometime shortly after the 5th of February, 1901, Mr. Dunne spoke to me about my giving up my position, but he did not ask me to resign. I have not been convicted of felony in this court nor have I been convicted of embezzling money. I have secured two convictions in the United States District Court. In a general way I have a knowledge of combinations and locks. I first used combination locks at Morris street in 1877 at Morris street. I was then employed in the bank.

HAD BACK PLATE OFF.

Attorney Dunne devoted a great deal of time examining the witness on his participation in changing the combinations of the vaults of the Mint. He would pin Dimmick down and force him to make damaging admissions by reading extracts from his testimony given in his second trial. Dimmick stated he had the back

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOFTNESS OF SEALSKIN

Is Rivalled by Human Hair Where Dandruff is Eradicated. Sealskin is admired the world over for its softness and glossiness. And yet the human hair is equally as soft and glossy when healthy; and the radical cause of dandruff is the dandruff germ, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite that saps the vitality of the hair at its root. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that is fatal to the dandruff germ. Without dandruff no falling hair, but a luxuriant growth of glossy, soft hair is certain. Spring into the world with Newbro's Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

CASTORA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

ART EXHIBITION AT ROOMS OF BOHEMIAN CLUB

An exhibition of paintings by the well known artists, Charles Rollo Peters and Charles J. Dickman, will open at the Bohemian Club to-day and will continue until Wednesday, April 1. It has been decided to admit ladies to the exhibition on the opening day from 2 to 5 o'clock, on Saturday, March 28 from 2 till 5, and on the closing day during the same hours.

The paintings of Peters and Dickman are always interesting and reveal painstaking work, therefore the exhibition, which will open to-day, is certain to create an interest among connoisseurs.

Wagnerian Lecture. This evening at the Alhambra Theater Mrs. Charles W. Rhodes will deliver her first lecture on Wagner and the Bayreuth festival, assisted by Adolf Glose, an accomplished pianist. The lecture is illustrated with 200 beautifully colored stereoscopic views, showing scenes from Wagner's life, scenes in Bayreuth and the productions from the operas. The entire "Ring of the Nibelungen" is covered, including the "Parasit." Among the piano illustrations are "Ride of the Walkyries," "Magic Fire Music," from the same opera; Liszt's arrangement of the "Bird Song," from "Siegfried"; the "Funeral March," from "Gottterdammerung," and numerous excerpts from the great tone master. Complete programmes and synopsis of lecture can be obtained at the Alhambra, Clary & Co.'s, where the sale of seats is now in progress.

Professor Friar on Japan. A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the South Park Settlement Hall by Professor John Friar, head of the department of Oriental languages at the State University, entitled "My Summer Trip to Nikko." There was a good attendance. Professor Friar dwelt at length on the magnificence and beauty of the tombs of Shoguns Ieyasu and Iemitsu, situated near Nikko, Japan. He stated that they should be classed as among the wonders of the world. His lecture was illustrated by about a hundred stereoscopic views of great beauty.

Civil Service Examinations. The Civil Service Commission will hold examinations for experienced clerks in the departments of Elections and Health on April 15; for inspector of school buildings Saturday, March 28, and for promotions in the Fire Department on April 25. The examinations will be held in the Girls' High School auditorium.

Police off the lock of the cashier's vault on three occasions. The first time was to change the combination; the second time was in order to correct one of the figures in the combination and the third time was for the purpose of oiling the bearings of the lock-bolt.

"When you changed the combination for Mr. Cole did you suggest to him any number or numbers from your own combinations, which you were using at that time?" asked Dunne. "I did not," replied Dimmick. "Didn't you tell him that 15 was your last number?" reiterated Dunne. "I told him that it would be necessary in making the change to stop at the last changeable figure. In setting up the old combination I stopped at 15," evasively answered the witness.

Dunne was relentless. He turned to the transcript of testimony given by Dimmick at his second trial and read the following answer made to a similar question: "I told him, Cole, I stopped at 15; it was my last number. Is that not correct, Mr. Dimmick?" "It is, yes, sir."

An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

RECEIVE THEIR FEE.

Denson & Schlesinger Will Be Paid \$5000 for Their Services. The law firm of Denson & Schlesinger was informed yesterday that the Department of Justice at Washington had allowed the full amount, \$5000, of their fee for their services as special counsel in the matter of the prosecution of Walter N. Dimmick on the charges of embezzlement, presenting a false voucher and stealing \$300,000 from the United States branch Mint in this city. United States Attorney Woodworth was advised of the news early in the day and sent word to Denson & Schlesinger of the fact.

There had been some controversy between the special counsel and the Department of Justice as to the amount to be deducted, because of the withdrawal of Denson & Schlesinger after the second trial of Dimmick on the charge of stealing \$300,000.

The letter from the Department of Justice stated that the fee is allowed without deduction, because of the department's high appreciation of the extent and skill of the professional labors of Denson & Schlesinger in the prosecutions and in view of the substantial results attained, the having secured two convictions in Dimmick in the United States District Court and having those convictions affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bishop Addresses Merchants.

Bishop W. H. Moreland, D. D., delivered an address before a large gathering of commercial men at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The occasion was the noon-day Lenten services arranged by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The subject of the Bishop's discourse was "Gambling." The Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, D. D., will address business men in the same rooms to-day on "Licentiousness."

Ex. strong hoarhound candy. Townsend's.

Townsend's Hoarhound candy fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 623 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

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A BRIGHT, SNAPPY, BRILLIANT MAGAZINE. THE NEXT ...SUNDAY CALL... Contains Articles Everybody Will Be Talking About. The Clever Woman By KATE THYSON MARR. The second installment of THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT Shows a strong man's struggle against a beautiful woman. The Brunette Tragedies By COLONEL KATE. Truth and Fiction in The Prince and the Socialist MARVELOUS DEAF MUTES By Douglas Tilden. STRANGE NEGRO'S BLOODHOUND FARM. ...Full Page of Fetching Easter Hats...