

The San Francisco Call

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JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

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HUNTING THE MULLAH.

GREAT BRITAIN appears to have undertaken in earnest the task of hunting the Mad Mullah out of the deserts of Somaliland and putting an end to his mad antics by capturing him, dead or alive.

In their efforts they have undergone many vicissitudes, with rapid alternations of good fortune and bad. They have had the satisfaction of slaughtering about 2000 of his men in one night, and the misfortune of losing a good many of their own men in other fights.

Up to date, however, the Mullah seems to be safe from their pursuit, and the chase promises to be a long as well as a lively one.

The British do not desire Somaliland. Both the Government and the taxpayers would regret very much should necessity compel them to assume sovereignty over that desert waste and become responsible for maintaining peace and order among the wild inhabitants.

The only thing they wish is the Mullah himself, for he is the cause of all their troubles in that part of Africa, and it seems evident that so long as he is free he will not cease from troubling nor leave his neighbors at peace.

The Mullah is not mad in the ordinary sense of that word. He has, however, a faculty of getting into a delirium whenever he desires, and in his delirium he becomes possessed of divine wisdom.

At least that is what he says, and that is what his followers believe. There would be no objections of course to his deliriums nor to his divinity, any more than there are to those of other dancing dervishes, if he would confine his schemes to collecting tribute from his followers, or limit his activities to his own country.

It happens, however, that whenever his divinity possesses him it directs him to take the war-path and to levy tribute not on his own followers but upon their neighbors.

In other words, he seeks not the gifts of the believers, but the spoils of the unbelievers. Hence he has become a terror of the desert, and the British, much against their will, have been forced to employ some thousands of men and expend several millions of dollars in the effort to cage him or kill him.

The old robber is not without a high degree of strategic ability and is skilled in turning the machinations of his enemies to his own advantage.

When trouble began between him and the British some years ago he was, with a large band of followers, encamped near the sea coast. It occurred to the British commander that it would be a good plan to strike fear into the hearts of the barbarians by turning the giant searchlights of a man-of-war upon the Somali camp and bombarding the place with the biggest guns on board.

The plan was carried out as soon as conceived. The Somalis were duly terrified by the unexpected lights, but the Mullah rushed into the ranks crying out: "I promised to give you a sign from heaven, and behold it has come. These lights are sent by heaven as a sign that God is on my side. The British may fire their guns, but they cannot injure the angels who are swinging the lights."

The natives heard and trembled. Since that time the authority of the Mullah has been greater than ever, and the raids of the Somalis have been more frequent and more fierce.

At last the British have had to undertake the task of invading the desert and hunting down the wily agitator. How difficult the task is may be estimated from the report that one of the pursuing British columns has recently made a march across 250 miles of country, where there was not a drop of water to be had.

The Somalis fight with the fanaticism of a fatalistic faith. Despite the slaughter by the deadly guns of the British soldiers the wild warriors rush the posts and overwhelm them by sheer force of numbers. It is believed the Mullah has upward of 80,000 fighting men under his command.

He is probably too wary ever to risk them all in a decisive battle, nor is it likely he will risk his own precious person in any fight whatever. Consequently it is no holiday task that the British have undertaken. It is, however, a necessary part of the work of subduing Africa, and the white man must bear the burden if he intends to pegst in the job.

Some authorities declare that Rockefeller has about milked the Pennsylvania oil wells dry and is now selling oil stock and buying railroads. It may be, however, that he is simply looking for a larger field, and eventually he may sell the railroads and buy the earth.

Having nothing else to brag about, a Minnesota authority declares that his State has a more beautiful name than any other State in the Union, and now there is a chance for Oklahoma to make a point.

RECEIVING THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been compelled to personally interfere in the unseemly squabble between individuals and committees which has been going on in Butte, Mont., over his reception in that city.

Up to the time that he terminated the exhibition of folly and vanity everything had been done to justify Mary McLean's description of Butte society in her celebrated book.

The President notified the contending parties that he would not be the guest of any individual or faction. The perennial quarrel between the copper kings and brass politicians entered into the arrangement for receiving the President.

Each gang had a trap set, and each hoped to catch the President as a victory over the others. But all their plans have been upset by the President. He is so averse to these exhibitions that he gives as little time as possible to large cities, for it is in cities that political and social rivalry and ambition appear to turn a pleasant function into struggle for prominence.

President McKinley frequently found it necessary to change the itinerary of his journeys and blue-pencil the programmes of local committees in order to avoid unseemly exhibitions of spite and vanity.

President Roosevelt is not out to hear tales about official patronage, or to be used to advertise anybody's social or partisan grudge, or help boost anybody's ambition. He is desirous of seeing and meeting as many people as possible, and of seeing the country. He is a young man, but he feels the burden of his office, and like all who have held it, desires to lay it by for a season and rest.

While in Washington he hears enough about patronage and appointments, and sees enough crowding and quarreling about matters of social precedence and official position. He sees all that he can stand of rival ambitions and pushing and crowding. These things are the unpleasantness incident to his position. He turns his back upon them and faces what to him is a genuine pleasure, the opportunity to see the people, who meet him in their natural form and manner.

If committees will only understand that when he met his old cowboys in Dakota, saw the broncos buck, and fed out of the mess wagon, he was in contact with natural things and enjoyed it more than he will enjoy all the spreads and dress suit affairs, they will cut their programmes considerably.

While he is here one thing should be kept in view. The most ample opportunity should be given to the school children and young people on both sides of the bay to see him and if possible hear him. The young prize greatly an opportunity to see the President. It is to them an impressive lesson in patriotism and loyalty.

President Roosevelt has a household of children at home, and they are very natural children, too, as free of unnecessary conventionality as their father. He loves to meet and mingle with children, and has a rare and charming gift of putting them at ease and keeping them on their natural plane, where only they are interesting.

Excepting a few politicians, and a few socially ambitious, the mass of the people, the fathers and mothers, will be well pleased if their children see the President of the United States at close range, and, if possible, hear him speak. His speeches to children are models. They lead to rightness of life, and help the young to a good start on their career. As many children as possible should have the benefit of his counsel. Given in his manner it makes a useful impression that is more permanent than if it came from any other source.

When his visit is over and he passes on to meet the people in other communities the memory of his words and his presence will linger longest with the children. If his meeting with them is not already part of the programme for San Francisco and Oakland it should be left sufficiently elastic to permit him the opportunity to please more people than can be reached and pleased in any other way, and to do more lasting good than can be done in all the exclusive functions which are arranged for him.

The single taxers have begun a renewed campaign in Boston by trying to explain to the owners of improved property that if the single tax were in vogue the tax on their land would be less than that they now pay on land and buildings together, but they do not explain to what taxation the Government would have to resort to make up the deficit that would be thus produced.

NEW WAYS OF CONQUEST.

FRENCH statesman, mindful of the friendly relations between France and Russia, recently did the Czar a good turn by declaring that the course of Russia with respect to China and Persia is not that of conquest or aggression, but a movement of "pacific penetration."

It is an excellent phrase, and no doubt will serve its purpose in the diplomatic councils of the nations. There have never been any international agreements barring the people of one race from making a pacific entrance into the lands of another, and if Russia can only make her treatment of China and Persia conform to the phrase she will have nothing to fear from the protests of her neighbors.

Pacific penetration is, in fact, going on in many parts of the world. The Brazilians are making such a movement into the territory of Acre at the expense of their neighbors, the Bolivians. When first the controversy over the subject arose Brazil did no more than dispute the extreme claim of Bolivia and assert that the boundary line between the two nations was a proper subject for arbitration.

While the Bolivians were negotiating Brazilian colonists settled in the disputed district and virtually took possession of it. Not being able to plant rival colonies in opposition to those of Brazil, Bolivia undertook to establish her hold over the territory by turning it over to a syndicate of capitalists to exploit it and develop it under Bolivian sovereignty.

Against that project Brazil entered a protest. Her colonists rose and captured the Bolivian posts, and it is now announced that she claims the whole territory. There seems no way in which Bolivia can effectually resist. Pacific penetration has done its work and Acre is Brazilian.

A still more interesting experiment of the kind is being worked out in the southern provinces of Brazil by the Germans. The enterprising people of the fatherland have established strong colonies in several of those provinces and are rapidly obtaining control of their industries and commerce.

Once or twice Brazilian statesmen have objected to the methods of these colonists, but the objections have been futile. The Germans are making no war on anybody; they are increasing the wealth of Brazil and developing its varied resources.

Before many years they will undoubtedly be strong enough to dominate the provinces in which they are settled, and once more pacific penetration will have accomplished the task of conquest.

There is no way to stop progress of that kind.

Mr. Chamberlain has recently expressed the opinion that the war between Britain and Boer in South Africa was the result of a misunderstanding, and that British supremacy might have been established in the Transvaal by peaceful means.

In taking that view, however, he has probably ignored the fact that Kruger saw to what end the British settlement of the country tended and determined to make the fight for independence before it was too late.

China has the same kind of problem on her hands, in Manchuria. If Russian advance is to be checked at all the time to make the fight is now.

With modern facilities for migration a strong race can make a conquest by colonizing a country just about as effectively as any other way, and it is that fact which makes recent world problems so perplexing to diplomats of the old school.

The Philadelphia mint has coined for the Philippines 2,500,000 silver pesos, 9,100,000 bronze coins valued at \$91,000, and 3,600,000 nickels valued at \$180,000; so the Filipinos may now get ready to do a cash business and have a glad time on the Fourth of July.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROLL.

RECENTLY the New York Times undertook to survey the Democratic field from Maine to Texas in search of Presidential timber.

It ignored the Bryanites as unfit for the service and confined itself to the tents of the opposition, and there it discovered an assorted lot of statesmen and Judges from among whom it believes the party can pick a winner for the race next year.

The list is worth noting. The place of honor and first mention is given to Alton B. Parker, described as a man "of self-command and great good sense."

Next comes Richard Olney, "a man qualified for the very highest places." Third in rank stands David Bennett Hill, and of him it is said: "Mr. Bryan is always deeply irritated by the suggestion of Mr. Hill's name for the head of the ticket."

Melville E. Ingalls has the fourth place, for, as the Times says, "his name must be left on the list notwithstanding his defeat in Cincinnati, a city where corruption is rife and treachery to party candidates a rule rather than an exception."

Judge Lorton of the Sixth Circuit of United States Courts, gets a recommendation because "he is not a politician, but he possesses abilities and qualities that would win for him as a candidate the confidence and respect of voters who have not of late been able to support Democratic candidates."

David R. Francis of Missouri is pronounced fit on the ground that "he was in Grover Cleveland's second Cabinet and is much in the public eye of late as the very successful president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

Next it is suggested that should Melville Ingalls and Tom Johnson divide the Ohio delegation, the factions could profitably harmonize on Judson Harmon, who "is another of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers whose name is spoken of when the subject of next year's nomination is up."

Finally, says the Times, "there is Cleveland himself. It is a remarkable fact that the name of Mr. Cleveland is heard now more frequently than any other of those we have mentioned."

The list, of course, will go to Mr. Bryan for review. He has promised the readers of the Commoner that he will discuss every suggestion made for a Presidential candidate for the party.

When he finishes it will be found that the scalp of each and every one of the gentlemen named is hanging to the belt of the big brave of the Chicago platform.

Not one of them will receive his sanction, and he will find a joy in slitting the political throat of each with his glittering snickersee. Mr. Bryan has a list of his own. It is mainly made up of persons who have no reputation as statesmen, but who are willing to stand by the Bryanite platform and howl calamity forevermore.

The world's production of gold during the last ten years is estimated to have a weight of over 4000 tons and a value of more than \$2,291,000,000, and if improvement in mining methods progresses at the same rate as in recent years we may in future have gold enough and cheap enough to please an old-time Populist.

MORE ISSUES NEEDED.

IN Mr. Hearst's last political letter, an epistle to the Missourians in furtherance of his Presidential candidacy, he took a firm stand in favor of "department stores, especially those that have branches in several cities," as a Democratic principle of the highest importance.

He put this forward solemnly, and as a substitute for Bryan's 16 to 1. Candidate Hearst should be admonished by the fate of Candidate Bryan, who stumbled through running on a one-legged issue. Candidate Hearst should add to his stock of issues. "Now, why not declare that some of the numerous breakfast foods are political issues? Those cereal preparations are widely advertised, and advertising is what Hearst wants. Prepared in various ways, resembling sometimes an emulsion and sometimes a poultice, they are recommended as a morning diet; but their name is legion, and there must be a preference among them, even as Hearst discovers a preference for trusts that destroy competition and are good in his sight, while other trusts are speculative, and therefore bad."

In his next letter will he not decide between "utabalahay" and "Ineedachunkari," and bring his robust and bulbous intellect to bear on this whole, entire and intricate breakfast food problem? Then there are other subjects just fitted to the hands of his mind, such as Should adults drink milk or eat it? and Where does the light go when you blow it out? that will supply him with material for discussion and his typewriter with grist to the end of the campaign.

Democratic Legislatures are already commending Mr. Hearst's letters by resolution, and speaking of them as "state papers." So it is evident that the series will go into the modern archive room of the party as its chief treasure, and the author should cover as much ground as possible and spread the illumination furnished by his intellectual lamp over a great variety of subjects.

It is significant that other Democratic leaders have admitted the necessity for new issues on which the party can get together. But while they have been discussing the necessity Hearst boldly marches out and discovers department stores as the needed issue.

Now let him turn loose among the cereal preparations, and he will soon have a platform so new and so spick and so span that the party can stand on it and the country sit down on it with pleasure.

In the disturbances which are now agitating the Balkan states the Sultan of Turkey seems to enjoy a tremendous advantage over his European friends. If he cannot bring peace out of discord the others dare not without exciting innumerable dangers to themselves.

WRITERS' CLUB ENJOYS RARE PROGRAMME.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association held an entertaining session yesterday afternoon at Century Hall, where one hundred ladies assembled for the informal reception. Foliage and flags comprised the artistic decoration of the hall.

Mrs. Florence Matheson, the president, presided during the musical and literary programme which was offered for entertainment. Mrs. Margaret Hall read a paper entitled "Two Little Klondikers," Mrs. Charles Newman recited "My Ships," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and also gave a clever dialect selection. Mrs. Evelyn Winant Dickey sang two vocal solos, and Mrs. H. C. Bunker read a paper on "The Evils of the Slot Machine."

During the informal reception which followed the programme one of the guests most cordially welcomed was Miss M. D. Coolbrith, the California poetess, who is an honorary member of the association. Miss Coolbrith had been absent for some time.

The musical recital given by the pupils of Esther A. Mundell at the home of A. V. Foster at yesterday's session was also a social as well as a musical success. The Foster home was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and many society folk from San Francisco were present.

The musical programme was commenced at 7:30 o'clock and consumed an hour. It was as follows:

"Trio, 'Festival March' (F. Hehr), the Misses Foster and Alexander; bridal chorus from 'Lohegrün' (R. Wagner), Miss Alma Birmingham; duet, 'The Loves of Amphora' (W. Chambliss), the Misses Dodge and Doherty; 'Taranella' (P. Beaumont), Miss Margaret Matheson; 'Cupid and Psyche' (V. Herbert), Miss Irene Miller; 'Floriano,' 'Intermezzo' (L. True), Miss Ina Perham; duet, 'Hungarian Song' (G. G. G.), Misses Graham and O'Conner; 'Badiage' (V. Herbert), Miss J. Casey; 'Chattering' (L. Novara), Miss Juan Waters; duet, 'La Gracie' (C. Bohem), the Misses Newhall; 'Butterfly' (E. Geigel), Miss Dodge; song, 'Pensee d'Automne' (J. Kermant), Miss Maudie; 'June Barcarolle' (P. Tschakowsky), Philip Faymonville; duet, 'Song to Evening Star' from 'Tannhauser' (W. Wagner), Misses Dwyer and Johnston; 'Valse de Concert' (E. Schubert), Miss Doherty; 'Attack of the Uhlans' (C. Bohem), Messrs. Evans and Johnson.

A very delightful tea was given last Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Slack, on Sacramento street. The hostesses were the members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the occasion was the reception of the delegates from Mrs. Slack to the juniors of the University of California and of Stanford University. About 300 guests were received.

The Slack home, which is artistic and spacious, was beautifully decorated with pink and yellow chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses and scarfs of crimson and blue and gold. Elaborate refreshments were served in the dining-room and a string orchestra was placed in the library. Mrs. Slack was assisted in receiving by the following named:

Mrs. Frederick Burke, Mrs. Frank Prentiss Deering, Mrs. Charles M. Bakewell, Mrs. Alexander Morrison, Mrs. Warren Olney Jr., Mrs. Florence Dodge, Mrs. Helen Kalm, Mrs. William H. Irwin, Mrs. M. B. Kellogg, Mrs. Ernest Cowell, Mrs. George M. Cummings, Mrs. J. C. Holmes, Mrs. Fredrick Slack, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Mrs. Charles W. Willard, Mrs. C. E. Dunaway, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. C. E. Colby, Mrs. M. A. Matthews and Miss McPadden, Miss Adams, Miss Elizabeth Young, Miss Brer, Miss Campbell, Miss Estelle Young, Miss Huff, Miss Knox, Miss McArthur, Miss Lillie J. Martin, Miss Jessica Foxotto, Miss Jordan, Miss McKinnis, Miss Francis, Miss Cunningham, Miss Schulte, Miss McGrew, Miss Barnett, Miss Schulze, Miss Barry, Miss Wemple, Miss Doran, Miss Morhead, Miss Kermiston, Miss Ibs, Miss Foster, Miss Metzler and Miss Bescher.

Miss Edna Robinson entertained a number of friends informally on Sunday afternoon complimentary to Mrs. A. Gerberding, who is about to leave for Europe. The callers were cordially received and hospitably entertained. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Tomlinson, Dr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Shiel, John Bennett, British Consul; Mrs. E. G. G. G., Mrs. Florence Mason, Captain Penn, Captain Johnson, Sheriff Schuch and Jack Howell, R. Williamson and A. Jarboe.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin has returned to the city after a short stay at Burlingame, where she was a guest of the Martins.

Miss Florence Bailey will leave on Saturday for a trip to Washington and Oregon. The popular debutante will probably spend the coming fall and winter in the East.

The Rev. Frederick W. Clampett, D. D., and Mrs. Clampett will give a reception to the Trinity Church choir at their residence, Sacramento street, on Wednesday evening, May 6.

Mrs. John Morrissey left Saturday morning for St. Louis, where she will spend a few weeks visiting her mother. She will take a flying visit to New York and a few of the principal Eastern cities before her return.

GOES TO PHILIPPINES AS WOOD'S SECRETARY.

Horatio Pollock Arrives Here on His Way to His New Post of Duty.

Horatio Pollock, former private secretary to Millionaire John Wanamaker and a man of considerable newspaper experience in the East, who was recently appointed secretary to General Leonard Wood, is at the Palace en route to the Philippines. General Wood, who has been assigned to the command of the military forces in the province of Mindanao, departed for his new post four weeks ago, going by way of Egypt, where he intends to make an investigation for the Government.

Secretary Pollock will leave here for Manila on the transport Thomas, which sails on May 1. When the war with Spain was declared Pollock was among the first to New Willard; J. C. Campbell and the President's regiment, which he accompanied to Cuba. While in the service he became closely identified with General Wood and their acquaintance soon ripened into a strong friendship, which was materially responsible for the young secretary's present appointment.

Postal Clerks and Carriers Wanted.

A United States civil service examination is announced for May 13 at San Jose for the positions of clerk and carrier in the San Jose postoffice. Age limit 18 to 45 years. Apply to the United States Consolidated Board of Examiners, 281 Jackson street, this city, or to the auxiliary secretary at the San Jose postoffice.

SAN DIEGO, April 27.—The Pacific squadron consisting of the U. S. S. Albatross, the Albatross, Ranger and Estler, called this morning and will be the first stopping place to be made by the fleet. The fleet also departed, her destination being Long Beach.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of His Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue to conceal thinned hair or baldness. Yet no one need have thin hair nor be bald if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff cannot be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a skin disease, and the cure is to be killed. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. There is no cure of dandruff but to kill the germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST LIVE UP TO AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Justice Brown in the United States Supreme Court today rendered the opinion of the court in the case of Clinton B. Wiser and others vs. John Lawler and Edward W. Wells. The case was argued before the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona and involved the operation of the Seven Stars Gold Mining Company, operating in Yavapai County of that Territory. Lawler and Wells, the original owners of the mine, bargained to sell it for \$250,000 to the Seven Stars Company. The deed was placed in escrow with the understanding that the purchase money should be delivered to the company. The property was advertised very extensively both in the United States and in Great Britain and the claim was made that there were many misrepresentations in the prospectuses. The stockholders made an effort to hold Lawler and Wells responsible for the misrepresentations and to estop the payment of purchase money to them. The court held, however, that they had not been cognizant of the representations of the mining company and that even if they had been informed on that subject they could not have been held responsible for the opinion affirmed the decision of the Arizona Supreme Court.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Elwood Bruner of Sacramento is at the Lick.

Dr. E. H. Mayne of Brooklyn is at the Palace.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart of Chicago are at the Palace.

Attorney E. A. Forbes of Marysville is at the Grand.

George Schwinn, a merchant of Huron, is at the Grand.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Mills of Ashland, Or., are at the Grand.

Dr. R. M. Malster of Honolulu is registered at the Grand.

C. A. Weyerhauser, one of the wealthiest lumbermen of Minnesota, is at the Palace.

F. H. Kemberly, a manufacturer of agricultural implements of Stockton, is at the California.

Gall Borden, the Massachusetts millionaire manufacturer, and wife arrived here yesterday and registered at the Palace.

Major W. G. Hawley, Postmaster of San Jose and department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is at the Occidental.

W. V. S. Thorne, assistant to President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company, returns yesterday to the city from a visit to the lower part of the State and is registered at the Palace.

E. O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, and Mrs. McCormick returned yesterday from Paso Robles, where they passed several weeks for the benefit of the latter's health, which has greatly improved.

A. D. Shepherd, general manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, returned yesterday from the State of Washington, where he went last week in company with President George Crocker to inspect the company's coal property at Carbon Hill, near Carbondale, about thirty-five miles east of Tacoma. From there George Crocker started eastward over the Northern Pacific.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—At the Vendome, T. H. Barton, At the Imperial, O. H. Curtiss and wife, Miss F. Miner and H. H. Young. At the Belvidere, P. Daly and C. Loesch. At the Victoria, W. B. Lantz. At the Herald Square, G. Greenzweig and D. Mayer. At the Metropolitan, A. E. Hinkman. At the Park Avenue, H. G. Hooke and wife. At the Broadway Central, L. C. Lake. At the Marlborough, A. A. Lotto. At the New Amsterdam, Miss E. K. Ogilvie. At the Holland House, P. Priet and wife. At the Manhattan, Dr. A. Barkan and I. Lingdin. From Santa Barbara—A. Poett, at the Murray Hill. From San Jose—F. A. McFarland, at the Hotel Bartholdi.

Californians in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following Californians registered here to-day at the New Willard: J. C. Campbell and John M. Curtis of San Francisco. At the National, L. W. Storer and wife and Frank Blythe of San Francisco.

Point of Maritime Law.

The attorney for Victor Kahan, a sailor, who was arrested at Eureka a short time ago for an assault committed on the high seas, appeared yesterday in the United States District Court and demurred to the complaint on the ground that the alleged assault did not take place on the high seas, but that the harbor of Topolobampo, Mexico, and that the court therefore had no jurisdiction. Judge de Haven took the matter under advisement.

New Things in Cameras.

New cameras, new films, new papers. Full list of new goods at correct prices. Also printing and developing. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 711 Market st.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the crowd clipping Bureau, Allen's, 230 California street. Telephone Main 1042.

Townsend's Cal. glace fruits, 715 Market.

Townsend's California glace fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. Moved from Palace Hotel building to 715 Market st., two doors above Call building.

GOOD HIGHWAYS ARE DISCUSSED IN CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The National and International Convention of the Good Roads Association was called to order at 10 o'clock in Odeon Hall by Chairman