The San Francisco Call.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1903

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GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

FIGURES contained in the annual report of Tax Collector Smith make a good showing for the city and a most creditable one for the Collector. The showing is the more notable because the work of the year was exceptionally heavy, owing partly to the fact that some 4000 taxpayers filed protests against the legality of the levy for hospital and school purposes, and partly to the increase of the tax rate over that of the previous year, which necessitated making out and mailing some 34,000 extra tax bills.

Of the extra tax bills sent out the Collector obtained payments of upward of 24,000, ranging from one cent upward. Of these the Collector says that if not collected they "would have entailed great expense upon the city by reason of the fact that they would have to have been advertised in the delinquent tax list." Of the total collections the report says: "The entire amount charged against the Tax Collector was $6,124,654 15, of which the actual amount delinquent was the sum of $31,913 45, or a trifle over fifty-two one-hundredths of one per cent. The amount collected from licenses was $485,682 35, as against $495,961 50 for the fiscal year 1901-02, making a deficit of $9720 85, owing to the action taken by the Police Commission against nickel-in-the-slot machines."

The smallness of the percentage of delinquent taxes is one of the notable features of the report. It is the smallest delinquency in the history of the city and bears witness to the fidelity and the earnestness with which the work of the office was performed. It is to be noted, further, that notwithstanding the increasing work of the office and the thorough manner in which it is being performed, Tax Collector Smith will reduce the cost of operating it this year by upward of $6000.

In the general confusion existing in so many departments of the present municipal administration, a confusion which in some departments, like that of the Board of Public Works, amounts to veritable scandals, it is gratifying to note the excellent work that has been done by Tax Collector Smith and also by Auditor Baehr and Treasurer McDougall. Their offices have been efficiently and economically managed. The work has been well and promptly done, and the records can be studied with satisfaction by all who are sincerely desirous of good municipal government.

The duty incumbent upon the press and upon the public to see to it that public administration is carefully and honestly performed carries with it not only an obligation to condemn the inefficient and untrustworthy, but also that of giving proper and public recognition to those officials who have deserved well of the people by reason of the excellence of their work. In this case the fact that Tax Collector Smith, Treasurer McDougall and Auditor Baehr are all Republicans will of course be gratifying to other Republicans from a partisan point of view, but the issue is larger than that of partisanship. Municipal administration is mainly a matter of business that affects the immediate interests of all members of the community, and consequently the commendation of the good work done by the Tax Collector, the Auditor and the Treasurer should come from their constituents generally regardless of party ties.

Having made up the record of the past fiscal year with a smaller delinquent tax list than ever before, despite the increase in the tax rate, San Francisco can face the immediate future with good cheer and with an assurance of public prosperity, subject only to the provision that good citizens do their duty in the coming municipal election and put the administration of all city and county affairs in safe hands. That is the issue before the people to-day. It runs directly to every man who has a right to vote and has an interest in the general good. Whether we are to have good government or bad government depends primarily upon the voters, and for that reason it behooves all good citizens to take careful note of the records made by men now in office in every department of the municipal administration in order that they may vote intelligently when the time comes.

A local police officer has taken the preliminary steps necessary to make him an insolvent before the law. To an ordinary observer this seems to be a violent method of discrediting the gossip which generally clings to the men of the star and club.

TILLMAN AND THE RACE PROBLEM

SENATORS Tillman of South Carolina and Burton of Kansas have arranged a discussion of the negro problem before the different Chautauqua assemblies during the summer. It seems to have been a mistake to add Tillman to the torrid conditions of the Eastern summer. In his first speech he advocated "shootin' niggers who don't keep their place," and belched vocal brimstone like another Pelee.

It is a mistake in the South to put this person forward as an exponent of her views upon this serious issue. Granting all that is charged against the negro's capacity for self-government, and all that is charged against his bad habits, thrift, temperance and morals, if we add to that denial that he is a human being and refusal to grant him any rights superior to those of the beasts that perish, a situation is created that projects to the present generation of white people in the South, in intensified form, the evils that worked upon them when the negroes were slaves and as a result of that condition.

In fact, according to the programme of Tillman, the negroes now are to be denied rights which they enjoyed in common with the domestic animals whose subjection they shared. The slave's status as property was a protection, since slave-holders would neither destroy their own property nor seriously impair its productive power by ill-usage. Men in the South continue to so protect their animal chattels, but that protection is withdrawn from the negro by Tillman's proposition, and he may be shot for not keeping his place among the beasts, though denied the safeguards that are around his four-footed fellows.

Of course philosophy and philanthropy point to the duty, not of elevating the negro, but of teaching him to elevate himself out of a condition of immorality, bad sanitary and other habits, thriftlessness and wastefulness, to a state in which he may enjoy the natural rights of humanity. There is no use girding at the North on the subject of the negro's past condition of slavery. When Jefferson wrote the original draft of the Declaration of Independence he put among its clauses damnatory of the English King an accusation for introducing slavery into the colonies and importing negroes from Africa to that condition in the new country. If that had been left in the completed document we would have had an earlier and a peaceful abolition of slavery in this country, but it would have left with us the precise problem which Tillman is discussing so unwisely.

Tillman seems to derive his ferocity from the revelation of statistics, and to get therefrom a desire for extermination of the black race. The vital statistics of Charleston, in his own State, disclose conditions which may well excite apprehension. In 1902 the local census showed in that city 24,285 whites and 31,522 negroes. In that year the deaths were of 461 whites and 1153 negroes. Only 1 in 52 whites died, while the negro mortality was 1 in 27. At such a rate of mortality the negro would soon disappear. But the aspect is changed by the birth rate. In the year 751 negroes were born to 354 whites. Of the whites 107 more died than were born; of the blacks 396.

Referring to the causes of negro mortality and the age of greatest loss, it is found that one-third die in infancy, of preventable causes, under the age of 5. Between 5 and 10 the death rate is small, but it rises again at 20, the age of tubercular and allied diseases. Of the 1154 deaths of negroes 178 were caused by consumption and 95 by pneumonia, so that chronic and acute respiratory diseases claimed 253. Bright's disease took 128, enteric and allied malarial diseases of filth called 156. Here we have, grouped, deaths from preventable causes amounting to 537 directly referable to the immoral habits and bad sanitation prevalent among the blacks. If taught better, last year's negro death rate would have been reduced to 617, or to 160 less than the birth rate! It is to be supposed that the whites of Charleston live under more sanitary and better moral conditions, for their death rate per 1000 is only 18.98, which is about normal for such a population on the South Atlantic coast.

From these statistics it is evident, given equal physical conditions, the negro population will soon vastly outnumber the white through superior fecundity alone. That is the true Southern problem and the national problem as well. It is the reason for Tillman's barbaric revolt against every proposition to cleanse and humanize the negro, to lead him out of the conditions in which his revolting crimes are committed, but to slaughter him like a beast for not "keepin' his place." The problem is one that may attract and appall the most heroic philosophy, but its solution is not helped by insisting that the whites in contact with it shall abandon themselves to the murder of human beings merely because they do not keep their place in conditions in spite of which they make a steady gain upon the white population.

This gain of the negro is not confined to the South. In the Northern States the blacks gained 171,012 in the decade 1890-1900. The problem is upon us all and cannot be treated as sectional. So far, the best mind of the North sees a solution in moral elevation and progress in the civilized arts of self-support. Is there any other alternative but the fee-faw-fumming of the fire-eating Tillman?

Two girls were arrested the other day on a charge of having attempted to wreck a train near Merced. Let us earnestly hope that the incident will never be recorded as one of the illustrations of child life in California.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

BY the call issued for the assembling of the eleventh National Irrigation Congress at Ogden on September 15 provision is made for a large and thoroughly representative gathering. It is announced that each Board of County Commissioners, the Mayor of each city not over 25,000 population, each Chamber of Commerce, irrigation association, agricultural society, livestock association, society of engineers and agricultural college is entitled to send two delegates. Mayors of cities over 25,000 population four delegates, and the Governor of each State twenty delegates.

The proceedings of the congress will be largely directed to practical ends. The United States Government has now in the treasury upward of $10,000,000, which has been appropriated for reclaiming the arid lands of the West. To that sum there will be added all money derived in future from the sale of lands in the sixteen arid States and Territories, for under the law the money thus obtained can be used only for the storage of waters, the construction of artesian wells or other works designed for the conservation of water and the irrigation of the arid lands. It was largely through the influence of irrigation congresses in the past that the passage of the irrigation act was brought about, and it is now the intention of the coming congress to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to the manner in which the available money shall be expended.

California of course has large interests in the subject and should be well represented at the congress. Public interest in it in the East is manifested by the fact that the Union Pacific Railway will run a free excursion train from Washington to Ogden for the benefit of newspaper correspondents who will be sent to report the proceedings. President Roosevelt has already manifested great interest in the meeting, and on his recent tour through the West he said in an address at Ogden: "I hope most earnestly that you and all the other States in interest will push forward and will in every way endeavor to make the meeting of the Irrigation Congress here in Ogden a thorough success. And I say that not merely in the interest of Ogden, not merely in the interest of the States which are to be benefited by irrigation, but in the interest of the Union. I want to see that congress a success; I want to see the work of irrigation made the greatest possible success."

Perhaps the completest summary of the despicable methods of the yellow journals of the United States ever given was promulgated by Cardinal Gibbons, who on entering the great conclave at Rome authorized the Associated Press to deny any purported interview with him, at any time, on any subject, with any person after he entered Rome. This blow certainly ought to silence the saffron sheets.

ACCIDENTS TO WARSHIPS.

ACCIDENTS to our naval vessels, even when cruising or going through maneuvers in home waters, have been so frequent as to have occasioned no little surprise among people who give any heed to them at all. It is announced that since the beginning of the present year they have been so numerous and of such serious nature as to have entailed the expenditure of upward of $1,000,000 for repairs. As a result of their frequency there has been a good deal of curiosity concerning the causes, and efforts have been repeatedly made to find out where the responsibility for them rests.

As a rule the naval officers have placed the blame upon the contractors who built the ships, while the contractors on their side have laid the blame on the naval authorities. It will be remembered that not long ago one of the largest of our shipbuilders when asked to explain the breaking down of a warship constructed by him, stated that he had built the vessel according to specifications to carry guns of a given weight, but that when she was armed the naval authorities placed heavier guns upon her, and thus subjected her to a greater strain than had been calculated.

A new view of the subject is presented in a recent issue of the American Syren and Shipping. That paper, which holds a high rank as an authority on shipping matters of all kinds, places the whole responsibility upon the naval department, but not in the way stated by the shipbuilder. After referring to naval vessels "which broke down after a few days of practice on home stations," it says: "As these ships were put into the best possible condition prior to the orders to assemble for sea practice, it is as plain as a pikestaff that there is something radically wrong with the manner in which these vessels are handled at sea."

Reviewing the reports of accidents to ships that were disabled during the work performed under Admiral Dewey in the Caribbean Sea, our New York contemporary goes on to say the disasters were due partly to the incompetency of the crews employed in working their machinery and partly to the inefficiency of some of the machine fittings with which they were equipped. To one of those two causes it is said every accident reported is primarily due.

In dealing with the first of these causes, Syren and Shipping says: "Four naval vessels under repair at the present time show by their burned boilers, broken cylinders, leaky valves and other defects in machinery the results from handling by ignorant and incompetent stokers and mechanics." Of the second cause it says: "A number of officers of our navy have told us that the breakdowns of certain sorts of steam fittings in naval vessels on which they sail is due to the purchase from favored contractors of inferior pipe, fittings, valves and packing. Flimsy stuff of this sort made especially for use in cheap excursion boats which are built to sell for low prices are put on board naval vessels where the naval officers have specified heavy goods of the best grades."

Charges of that kind made on such authority ought not to be ignored at Washington. If it be true that we are fitting our costly warships with cheap machinery, and manning them with incompetent stokers and machine men, we are likely to some day have a disaster that will cost us dear. The charges are made the more serious because Syren and Shipping hints that the worthless machinery and fittings are accepted "probably in accordance with an agreeable and confidential understanding with persons who know the three degrees of perfection—addition, division and silence."

Recent dispatches chronicle an American interstate exodus of a most extraordinary character. It is reported that many of the negroes of Indiana are moving in haste to the Southern States to escape assault, torture and abuse. This proceeding seems very like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. The Southerners certainly need no new fuel to feed the fire of their rage against the negro.

The guards at Folsom penitentiary are now taking no chances with their desperate prisoners and are enforcing a rigorous and almost cruel discipline. This course recommends itself as commendable. It is always well to close the stable door after the horse is stolen so as not to create unnecessary comment. Perhaps also a change in discipline may relieve the monotony of life for the convicts.

The Fire Commissioners fear that the department over which they exercise government must face a deficit. The crisis is a financial one. There is everything to indicate that it will be many years before some of the members of the Fire Department will ever suffer from a deficit in audacity or political scheming prohibited by law.

In its recent and final report the Grand Jury censured the Board of Education for various offenses which have been subjects of public protest and condemnation. There is nothing to indicate that the Grand Jury, any more than the rest of us, hopes for a reform in the methods of the School Board.

A British ship named California recently entered the harbor. That a British vessel should be so named argues well for the fame of the State abroad, and we can say no more than to hope that the ship will bear the name honorably and fare well in her life upon the seas.

SAN JOAQUIN PLANS EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

STOCKTON, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon the matter of making an exhibit at the State Fair was discussed, and it was decided to make a special showing at the coming event. The resolution setting forth such intention and urging upon manufacturers the desirability of making individual exhibits was passed. Secretary Brown will go to Sacramento in the morning to make preliminary arrangements.

It is probable that considerable of the exhibit which is to appear later at St. Louis will be taken to Sacramento. It is believed that the county and the local business men will make a very favorable showing. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The California State Fair is a public enterprise instituted by the State of California for the purpose of promoting agricultural, horticultural, manufacturing and stock raising by means of competitive exhibits of the products of such industries, and

Whereas, A special effort is being made this year to obtain a representative exhibit of products from the different counties of the State, where the producers may view the best products of farm, field and factory, thereby being educated and stimulated to a higher effort toward advanced and scientific production, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Stockton Chamber of Commerce instruct its secretary to make such an exhibit of the products of San Joaquin County at the approaching State Fair as will be a credit to the county and an inspiration to other agricultural communities in our State; and be it further

Resolved, That the manufacturers of the City of Stockton be urged to make individual exhibits of their wares at the approaching State Fair, so that the people of this commonwealth may be informed of the advanced position Stockton occupies as a manufacturing center. We urge this in the belief that our manufacturers will profit by the advertising received, and realize that upon the prosperity of the individual depends the prosperity of the community.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Nat Green of Watsonville is at the Grand.

Dr. L. A. Pierce of Long Beach is stopping at the Lick.

O. McHenry, a banker of Modesto, is at the Occidental.

E. H. Wilson, a mining attorney of New York, is at the Palace.

Dr. A. H. Tickell and wife of Nevada City are guests at the Grand.

Dr. John V. Littig and wife of Los Angeles are registered at the Palace.

F. H. Kennedy, dealer in agricultural implements at Stockton, is at the California.

John Daggett, former superintendent of the United States Branch Mint, is in the city for a few days and is stopping at the Palace.

W. J. Gick, steel expert for the British naval department at its repair station at Wei-hai-wei, China, is at the Palace, en route to London.

Professor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, Mrs. Jordan and their son were in the city yesterday and registered at the Occidental.

Lieutenant J. A. Woodruff of the United States engineer corps and a son of General Woodruff, arrived from West Point yesterday and is at the Occidental.

Major W. W. Screws and wife and Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Hanson of Montgomery, Ala., are among the latest arrivals at the Occidental. The gentlemen are connected with the Montgomery Advertiser.

Clarence Ravlin, treasurer and manager of the California Theater, and George and Frank Fuller returned yesterday from a two weeks' hunt in Northeastern Mendocino County. They killed several deer, Mr. Ravlin dropping three of the animals.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The following Californians have arrived: From San Francisco—Mrs. I. Pierce, J. Sahl, Miss K. L. Young, at the Manhattan; G. M. Baker and wife, W. M. Ginn, at the Imperial; J. Coleman, at the Netherlands; H. S. Fleming, at the Gregorian; J. L. Flood and wife, F. S. Kelly and wife, M. Koehler, Miss S. Maynard, at the Holland; A. W. Hoffman, A. Hoffman, A. McD. Riddle, C. T. Zacharias, at the Herald-square; J. H. Jacobs, P. F. Kohnke and wife, at the St. Denis; D. Leonhart, at the Victoria; H. Rennets, at the Grand Union; J. A. Smith, at the Everett; L. A. Teshan, R. J. Teshan, at the Astor; F. E. Ware, at the Grand. From Los Angeles—C. A. Duncommun, at the Manhattan; G. Larrabee, at the Hoffman; N. Pease, at the Imperial. From San Jose—E. A. Wilcox, at the Cadillac.

Californians in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The following Californians registered at the hotels to-day: At the Metropolitan—M. L. Ward of San Diego. At the Shoreham—W. F. Cronesmiller and wife of Los Angeles.

Male Stenographers Wanted.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination for male stenographers and typewriters in this city on August 12 to fill existing vacancies at salaries ranging from $840 to $1200 per annum, and in the Philippine service at from $1200 to $1400 per annum. Minimum age limit for the United States, 20 years; limit for the Philippines, 18 to 40 years. The extraordinary request is made that applicants should telegraph at once to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., for permission to take the examination. For further information apply to the secretary of the Consolidated Board of Examiners, 301 Jackson street, this city.

Conference of Principals.

The principals of the various public schools throughout the city met in conference yesterday afternoon with Superintendent of Schools Langdon at the City Hall. The meeting was well attended and the discussion interesting. Superintendent Langdon delivered an address, outlining a policy for the betterment of the school system of San Francisco, in which he advocated the direction of every effort to the enlightenment of the public on the needs of the public school, to the end that assistance may be given in the way of educational finance. Informal discussion was indulged in among those present.

Saloon Entered by a Burglar.

Several policemen were attracted to the corner of Mason and Jackson streets about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the blowing of a police whistle. They found that the glass in the front door of Ernest Gardner's saloon at 1224 Mason street had been broken and an entrance effected. The cash register had been relieved of $6 60. Palmer Gordon was arrested and booked on a charge of burglary and was instructed before Police Judge Conlan yesterday. Gordon wanted to be tried at once, but the case was continued till Thursday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS ROSA McAHAN OF BUTTE.

How After Two Years She Found a Remedy for Dandruff.

Miss Rosa McAhan of 211 West Quartz street, Butte, Mont., says: "Herpicide has thoroughly cleansed my scalp of dandruff, with which it was entirely covered, and it has stopped my falling hair. I have tried many different preparations in the past two years, but none took effect except Newbro's Herpicide." Dandruff is a germ disease, and Herpicide is an infallible destroyer of the germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Kill the dandruff germ. Ask your druggist for Herpicide. It is a delightful dressing, allays itching, makes the hair soft as silk. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

RETURNS HOME FROM ABROAD WITH HONORS

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG ARTIST WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

GERTRUDE PARTINGTON, one of the best-known artists of the West, returned from Paris yesterday after an absence of four years. Her welcome home was a joyous one.

Miss Partington has returned with considerable fame as an artist. One of her paintings was hung in the last Salon and received high praise from the critics. During her stay abroad she studied under Prinet, who professes himself very proud of his pupil. The distinguished Parisian has great hope for the young artist's future and believes she will attain a high reputation as a painter before many years have passed.

Before leaving for Paris Miss Partington illustrated for newspapers of this city. Her black and white drawings attracted wide attention both here and in the East, and her originals were always in demand. She has also illustrated for the Century and other magazines.

Miss Partington, however, had other ambitions. She wished to paint and went among strangers to study, and by her talents won recognition and success. Prinet took a deep interest in his pupil and gave her the benefit of his knowledge and experience. She visited all the leading galleries of Europe and studied the masters.

Miss Partington comes of a family of artists. Her father was the late J. H. E. Partington, whose name is well known in England and this country. Her brother Richard is conceded to be one of the best illustrators in the country. She is also a sister of Miss Blanche Partington, the dramatic critic. Miss Partington will open a studio in this city. She intends to remain here for a short time.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

First Citizen—What do you think of this idea of an army of the unemployed marching to Washington?

Second Citizen—That's nothing new. It happens every four years.—New York Weekly.

Exit the Editor.—"You have no use for the papers, you say," remarked the tourist.

"No," replied the Wild Westerner, "they git too personal sometimes. I did subscribe to a paper once, but I stopped it."

"What paper is it you refer"—

"You mean what paper 'was' it. Ain't I just told you I stopped it? Done it in one shot, too."—Philadelphia Press.

"Hello!"
"Hello!"
"Is that you, mamma?"
"Yes."
"This is Bella. Say, mamma, I'm in an awful trouble. You know this is cook's day off. When George went down town this morning he told me he'd like some broiled lobster for dinner this evening. I've got the lobster, but I can't find any way to get it open. How do you do it, mamma?"—Chicago Tribune.

WAR VESSELS PREPARE FOR MIMIC BATTLE

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—The war maneuvers actually began to-day, when the so-called hostile squadron withdrew from the combined North Atlantic fleet and departed from the harbor. The squadron was in command of Rear Admiral Sands and consisted of the battleships Texas, Indiana and Massachusetts and the torpedo-boat destroyers Lawrence and Whipple. The vessels when last seen were heading in a south-southeasterly direction. Wednesday at noon the remainder of the fleet, under Rear Admiral Barker, will assume the defensive. Each vessel will hurry to a point assigned by secret instructions. Some time between Wednesday noon and next Monday the hostile squadron must make whatever demonstration is to be made or secure an anchorage in order to win. An attack may be attempted at any point between Eastport and Cape Ann.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

NOT DISBANDED—A. O. S., City. Company H, League of the Cross Cadets, was never disbanded.

THE SAN JUAN—A. S., Antioch, Cal. The steamer San Juan was not wrecked, and she is still afloat. The San Blas was wrecked December 17, 1901, off La Libertad. Captain Cattarinich was in command at that time.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS—Sub., Veterans' Home, Cal. Any one not a Catholic may become a member of the League of the Cross Cadets. It is not a prerequisite that to join that organization the applicant be a native of California.

AMERICAN REGISTER—M. L., Ocean View, Cal. In order to obtain American register on a foreign built vessel such must be repaired and altered to three-fourths its value at the time it is proposed to obtain such register.

THE MISSOURI—A. & F. O. T. P. The records do not show that any United States steamer called the Missouri was ever lost. The Missouri when purchased by the United States Government was named the Egbert, and was then sold to the Dollar Steamship Company, which changed her name to Stanley Dollar.

KRAG-JORGENSEN RIFLE—Reader, City. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, modified, was adopted for use in the United States army September 15, 1892. The first organization to use the same in target practice was the Third Infantry, during the season of 1897. The entire army was supplied with the rifle before the summer of 1896.

NATURALIZATION—V. E., City. The wife of a foreigner who becomes a citizen of the United States by naturalization becomes a citizen of her husband's adopted country, provided she herself would be eligible to naturalization. For instance, a foreigner entitled to be naturalized is married to a Chinese woman; the fact that he was naturalized would not confer the right of citizenship upon her because by the law of 1882 the naturalization of Chinese is strictly prohibited.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—Subscriber, City. In many of the German states capital punishment has been abolished, in Brunswick, Coburg, Oldenberg; and in Nassau in 1849; in Saxe Meiningen and Saxe Weimar in 1862; in Baden in 1863, and in Saxony in 1868. But it was restored by the Imperial Criminal Code in 1872 in the case of the life of the Emperor or of the sovereign of any federal state in which the offender happened to be, and for deliberate homicide. The various states are allowed to choose their own instruments of death. In the old provinces of Prussia it is the ax. In Rhenish Prussia and in the kingdom of Saxony the guillotine is used. Executions were public until 1851, but they are now conducted privately within prison walls in the presence of specified persons.

DIAMOND—A. O. S., City. For many years the Koh-i-noor held the rank of being the most famous diamond in the world. In the rough it weighed 900 carats, but now after various cuttings it weighs but 106 carats. It is said that a diamond discovered by Captain Ed Jorgensen in South Africa, and which was sent to Amsterdam to be cut and polished, weighed in the rough 971 carats. It has been named the Excelsior. The largest prior to the finding of the Excelsior was the one in the possession of the Rajah of Mattan, weighing 367 carats. It is not known what the Excelsior will weigh when cut. The price of diamonds varies according to the supply and change of fashions, but the general rule to ascertain the value of a gem is to square the number of carats the diamond weighs and then to multiply by the price of a single carat; thus, a diamond of 12 carats. A single carat is worth, say, $10; the diamond would be valued at 12 times 12 times 10, equaling $1440.

Townsend's California glace fruits and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends, 715 Market st., above Call bldg.

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

SUNDAY CALL'S

Rattling Good Stories That Will Keep You Awake o' Nights

Romance and Reality
By "Col." Kate.

Fables for the Foolish
By Nicholas Nemo.

The Oracle of Mulberry Center
By S. E. Kiser.

The Etiquette of the Visitor
By Madge Moore.

And the most exciting installment yet published of that merry lampoon of America's Nouveaux Riches,

...The Spenders...
By Harry Leon Wilson.

Wherein Uncle Peter Bines sacrifices $12,000,000 to teach his nephew not to be a fashionable sosh.

Watch for the full page of clever half-hour storiettes.

Under the Copper Moon
By Charles Sloan Reid.

...How the Race Was Won...
By Crittenden Marriott.

Don's Happy Ness Nye
By Otho B. Senga.

A Village Pincushion
By Sarah Lindsay Coleman

The Tipster
By Edwin Lefevre.

EXCITING FICTION