The Sunday Call.

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DEMOCRACY'S TASK

Cleveland Recognizes Its Difficulty.

HIS SPEECH AT NEW YORK.

An Enthusiastic Welcome Given the President-Elect by the Members of the Reform Club.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Statesmen dined a statesman to-night in the concert hall of the Madison-square Garden. It was the Reform Club's dinner to President-elect Grover Cleveland. The prospect of brilliant oratory and wise counsel filled the boxes and galleries with men and women, and the audience was not disappointed. A number of leading statesmen of the Democratic party, and of the nation for that matter, spoke well and to the point.

The statesmen and patriots who spoke, aside from President-elect Cleveland, were: Carl Schurz, Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, ex-Governor James Campbell of Ohio, General Patrick Collins of Massachusetts, Congressman Thomas Johnson of Ohio, Speaker Crisp and Ellery Anderson. Flowers and foliage plants were tastefully arranged about the hall.

A noticeable feature of the dinner was the number of out-of-town statesmen present. Almost every State was represented. At least a third of the 575 who sat down to dinner were from outside the city.

It was almost 8 o'clock when the president of the club, Ellery Anderson, rapped for order. The divine blessing was then invoked and dinner served. While the dinner was in progress the boxes and galleries gradually filled, and when the courses were finished there was not a vacant seat in the house.

Dinner over, President Anderson arose and made a brief eulogistic speech of the guest of the evening. He flattered the President-elect in the most felicitous manner and closed with proposing the health and prosperous administration of Cleveland. He then introduced Cleveland and the applause became almost deafening. As it began to die away Cleveland arose and the enthusiasm was redoubled. When quiet was at length restored Cleveland spoke as follows:

"We can contemplate nothing more gratifying in connection with this assemblage than the proof it affords that the Amer can people can be trusted to manage the government given into their keeping. If there are those who have been disappointed and disheartened by the extent to which our people have been deceived and misled, or who with fear have seen heedlessness of the duty of citizenship open wide the door to corrupting influences, or who, with sad forebodings, beheld popular rule nearing the fatal rocks of a debauched suffrage, or who mourned because appeals to selfishness and promises of unequal advantages were apparently undermining the patriotism which alone justifies our hope of national perpetuity, let this occasion and the events which led to it reinstate faith and confidence in our countrymen.

"If we have learned that an appeal to the patriotism of our countrymen and the honest presentation of political principles to their intelligence and judgment are not in vain the thought must not escape us that, while our people will in the end repay with their support the political party which addresses their understanding and reason instead of their prejudices and selfish interests, they will surely revenge themselves upon those who deceive or betray them.

"While the national Democracy and its allies in political principles rejoice over the victory won, the fate of the defeated party is full of instruction and warning. If we redeem the promises we have made to the voters of our land, the difficulty of our task can hardly be exaggerated. Conditions involving the most important interests must be reviewed and modified, and perplexing problems menacing our safety must be settled. Above all, and the ultimate object of all we do, the rights and welfare of our people in every condition of life must be placed upon a more equal plan of opportunity and advantage. We should not enter upon our work in the least feeling of resentment, nor in the heedless disregard of the welfare of any portion of our citizens. The mission of our party and the reforms we contemplate do not involve the encouragement of jealous animosities nor discrimination between American interests.

"In order that we may begin with free hands we should vigorously oppose all delusions which have their origin in undemocratic teachings or in demagogic attempts to deceive the people. We should strive to rid ourselves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything shabby or distasteful in economy, whether in public or private life. If extravagance in public expenditure has prevailed in the past it affords no excuse for its continuance, and there is no breach of duty so palpable as a waste of the money held by public servants for the people's uses. The cultivation of such a sentiment is not only a high duty, but an absolute necessity to the consummation of the reforms we enter upon. We shall utterly and disgracefully fail if we attempt these reforms under the influence of petty partisan scheming or fear the jeopardizing of personal political fortunes. They can only be accomplished when unselfish patriotism guides the aspirations of our people and regulates the action of their chosen servants. We, who are to be charged with the responsibility of making and executing the laws, should begin our preparation for the task by a rigid self-examination and be self-purgation from all ignoble and unworthy tendencies threatening to enter into our motives and designs."

At frequent intervals during the speech the President-elect was interrupted by hearty applause. He warmed up as he proceeded, and spoke with a warmth that convinced his hearers that he meant every word he said. When he finished the applause lasted several minutes.

Governor-elect Stone of Missouri, Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky and ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio also spoke. President Anderson, after thanking the audience for its attention, said good-night in behalf of the club.

At the opening of the dinner Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was among the prominent gentlemen at the speakers' table on the platform. It was expected by nearly every one present that he would make an address, but at 11:45 Mr. Crisp rose and left the banquet hall apparently very much disturbed. It was reported that he was ill, but this was not the case.

Speaker Crisp was seen by a representative of the Associated Press as he was leaving the hall.

"Are you not going to speak?" was asked.

"No," he said. "I was not invited to speak, I was invited to dinner, and I understood that I was to be called upon to make an address. I prepared one and gave it to the Associated Press at their request."

Mr. Crisp then excused himself and left the hall. The Associated press representative then asked ex-Secretary Fairchild for some explanation of the withdrawal of Speaker Crisp. Fairchild frankly said the reason Crisp did not speak was that he had not been invited to speak. Fairchild said, with some hesitation: "There were so many Democrats of prominence present that we could not let them all speak, so we had to limit the number of speakers."

There was much disappointment in the banquet hall that Crisp did not speak.

FIGHTING FOR THE SENATE.

The Democrats Not to Secure Its Control Without a Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—While the Democratic advisory committee is conferring in New York and developing plans for securing the election of Democratic Senators in the doubtful Legislatures in Wyoming, California, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, there is a conference of Republicans being held here in Washington having just the opposite purpose. Some leading spirits of the Republican party assembled at the Arlington, General Clarkson, Warner Miller, C. N. Bliss, General Alger, George M. Pullman, General Estee of California, Joe Manley and Representative Johnson of North Dakota being among them.

It was said that their meeting was by accident, but at any rate they had a long conference to-day. It is understood that the principal subject discussed was the Senatorial situation in the several doubtful States, and plans were made to meet the move of the Democratic Senatorial advisory committee, which is trying to secure the election of Democrats to complete the Democratic control of Congress. The whole subject, it is said, was thoroughly canvassed, and some of those present were satisfied that the Democrats could be kept from having a majority in the Senate if the proper sort of work were done.

LAYING THE WIRES.

Meeting of National Democratic Committeemen at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Many members of the Democratic National Committee were in this city to-day. They met late this afternoon at Ex-Secretary Whitney's house and canvassed the Senatorial situation in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and California. Most of the time they devoted to Montana. As many desired to attend the Reform Club banquet to-night the meeting soon adjourned, leaving much work unfinished. Another session will probably be held Monday.

LONDON IN DANGER.

Anarchy and Dynamite Threaten England's Capital.

Reported Discovery of a Plot to Blow Up the Government Buildings and Do Other Damage.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Sun's London cable says: It is now London's turn to be put under terror by dynamite fiends. A gigantic plot is on the eve of execution, and the utmost energy of the Government is being exerted to avert a catastrophe. The police know that the anarchists have planned a frightful revenge for the extradition of their comrade Francois, but they do not know just where the blow is to fall. The result is that Westminster, Downing street, the law courts and other public buildings are guarded day and night by armed detectives.

The explosion was expected to take place last night. Three hundred men from Scotland Yard guarded the Parliament buildings alone. A detective stood in front of every door, every window and at every corner and angle. The residences of the detectives who arrested Francois, the magistrates who heard the case and the court and jail where he was confined were similarly protected.

The fact that nothing happened does not prove the alarm to be baseless. The information which the agents of Scotland Yard gained a few days ago among the anarchists is said to be very authentic. The plotters have an ample supply of dynamite and lacked only a reliable detonator of exploding apparatus.

This their confreres in Paris agreed to supply. The strictest watch has been maintained ever since at Dover, Folkestone and other channel ports to detect the device in transit if possible. It has not been discovered, and the detectives are presumably ignorant as to whether it has yet been delivered.

Several anarchists in London are under surveillance, but as the location of the incriminating explosive is unknown no arrests have been made. As soon as the investigation has progressed a step further it is said to be the plan to throw out a dragnet and suddenly arrest many of the suspected dynamiters in London. Meantime the policy of maintaining a special guard over the Government buildings will be continued.

GENERAL ROSECRANS BETTER.

Remarkable Pranks That His Ailment Plays Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—General Rosecrans is considerably better to-night and his friends are led to hope that he may recover sufficiently to take a trip to California. General Rosecrans' illness is a peculiar one. At times he is irrational and does not even recognize his daughter, who is with him constantly.

He is troubled with all kinds of hallucinations; then, in an hour's time, perhaps, his intellect will be as bright as ever. Although he could not identify his daughter the other day, he insisted upon a lady friend reading the President's message in its entirety. When she tried to skip the figures General Rosecrans would instantly request that she read every line. An observer would not think that General Rosecrans is in ill health. He has lost little or no flesh, and his cheeks are rosy and his eyes bright. He has an abnormal appetite and expresses impatience when there is the slightest delay in serving his meals.

BANKRUPT CONCERNS.

Mortgages Foreclosed on a Boom Railroad in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—Judge Phillips of the United States court this afternoon granted decrees of foreclosure in the mortgages held by the Central Trust Company of New York against the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railway Company for $473,000, and against the Kansas City Bridge and Terminal Railway Company for $1,000,000. Both properties will be sold by Masters in Chancery at times to be determined later. These are enterprises which were inaugurated by Willard E. Winner, the great boomer, and which were stranded by that gentleman's failure two years ago. A syndicate of Eastern stockholders in the concerns, headed by Theodore C. Bates, will buy in the property under the foreclosure sale and then acquire clear title and complete the work.

TYPHUS AT NEW YORK.

Death of a Laborer Who Contracted the Disease in a Lodging-House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—John Carney, laborer, died at Iverside Hospital, on North Brothers Island, to-day of typhus fever. Carney had been living in a lodging-house at 194 Park row, where he doubtless caught the disease from another lodger who died from typhus last week. Every precaution has been taken at Bellevue Hospital, as Carney had thirty-two companions in the alcoholic ward while he was confined there. All these will be kept in quarantine for three weeks. Edward Deem, who was taken from Bellevue sick with typhus, was a lodger at 160 Park row. Various Parkrow lodging-houses are being kept under observation.

DESTITUTION AT HOMESTEAD.

Baleful Results of the Great Iron Mills Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Citizens' Relief Association at Old Homestead has issued a plea for help for nearly 1000 persons, embraced in 218 families, who are destitute and in immediate need of food, clothing and fuel as a result of the late iron mills strike. Many are said to be actually starving.

MOST popular champagne—Eclipse, extra dry.

THE STRUGGLE ON.

Debates on the Army Bill Begin.

GERMANY MUST PREPARE.

Disquieting Utterances of the Minister of War in Proposing the Measure to the Reichstag.

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BERLIN, Dec. 10.—On the eve of the first reading of the army bill Chancellor von Caprivi gave a parliamentary dinner unique in character as bringing together members of the Reichstag of all parties and press representatives of all shades of opinion, except socialists. It was a memorable recognition of the influence of the press and a marked epoch in German journalism.

While this dinner was proceeding the socialists were holding meetings in every electoral district in Berlin protesting against the army bill. Resolutions were adopted denouncing militarism and urging the formation of a people's militia. A new feature of the meetings was the large attendance of women, who, by their fervid enthusiasm, gave more trouble to the police than their socialist brothers dared cause.

When the debate on the army bill opened in the Reichstag to-day the house was crowded and the galleries were full of visitors. The tenor of the speeches from all sides disclosed no uncompromising hostility to the bill.

Herr Richter, in his address, said the Freisinnige party would grant whatever funds were necessary for the introduction of the system of two years' service, but the Chancellor would have to apply to a more complacent Reichstag than the present one to obtain demands beyond that. He contended that the bill would raise the extraordinary budget to the extent of 200,000,000 marks.

The Chancellor's reply to the speeches against the bill was mainly directed at Richter. He said the latter was an able political statistician, but was scarcely in a position to offer a reliable opinion on the details of the military system. On this subject views that were authoritative in the highest military circles must have the most weight.

"So convinced am I," said the Chancellor, "of the necessity of the bill for the continued existence of Germany, that if the Reichstag wished to throw upon me its own responsibility, I would tranquilly accept it."

This statement was greeted with cheers. Continuing, the Chancellor said that under the provisions of the bill 60,000 young men would annually be added to the army, so that in a few years 450,000 more men would be ready to take the field against a hostile army. This statement also elicited cheers. The Chancellor appealed to the house not to throw the country into confusion by rejecting the measure.

Manteuffel, speaking for the Conservatives, said his party would vote for the bill if it was proved that the quality of the army would not suffer through the proposed increase in numbers and organization.

The general opinion is that the bill will pass the first reading by a good majority.

The resurgence of the "Judenhetze" is not limited to the Conservatives. Something like popular demonstrations of anti-Semitism have occurred in several centers where the Freisinnige element is strong. Twice this week considerable crowds passed along Friedrichstrasse crying "Down with the Jews." Leading Conservatives and Moderates are confident that the Emperor is ashamed of the Jew-baiting done by the party and have protested against including an anti-Jewish plank in the platform.

The anti-Semitic propaganda in Austria has received fresh energy by the action of the German Conservatives. A large mass-meeting was recently held in the Vienna town hall at which Prince Alois Lichtenstein, amid the plaudits of the crowd, advised them to boycott Jewish tradesmen. Coming from a man of his importance the advice is likely to have a bad effect.

The funeral of Dr. Siemens, the well-known electrician, took place to-day with much pomp. Chancellor von Caprivi and many other officials, besides a great crowd of prominent people not in official life, were present. Four thousand workmen from the Siemens factory followed the hearse. Among the floral offerings was one from Edison.

In a recent conversation with Lieutenant Evans, military attache of the American legation, the Emperor expressed regret that because of the distance he could not visit the Chicago Columbian Exposition. The Government will grant 270,000 marks for exhibits of the Prussian school system at the World's Fair.

WAR IMPENDING.

Sensational Utterances of the German Minister of War.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—General von Kaltenborn Stachau, Minister of War, introduced the army bill in the Reichstag to-day for the first reading with a long and earnest speech. He declared that Germany must be prepared to enter at any moment into a final war, which would dwarf all preceding wars in the magnitude of the forces engaged and of the issues to be decided. It is imperative that every man in Germany able to bear arms should be ready to respond when called.

The bill was a measure of supreme necessity and demanded no sacrifice that the patriotism of the nation should not be willing to grant, and no sacrifice greater than what other nations were making in preparation for the mighty struggle that might at any time begin. It was in obedience to the supreme need of Germany for that struggle that the bill had been prepared, and the Government hoped and expected that it would receive the support of every one interested in maintaining the integrity of the Fatherland, and in defending those advantages which it had cost so much of German blood and German energy to obtain.

The War Minister described at length the details of the bill, and showed that every effort had been made to make the burden as light as a prudent regard for the security of the country and the efficiency of the army would permit.

The address was favorably received, and the utterances regarding the almost certainty of a great European war at an early date evidently produced a profound impression as confirming the predictions of Chancellor Caprivi on the same subject. Chancellor von Caprivi made a speech in which he hinted that the Government had determined to dissolve the Reichstag unless the bill was passed.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Further Evidences of Corruption Brought to Light.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Panama canal investigation committee to-day examined Banker Obendoerffer. He stated that he received commissions of over 2,000,000 francs for arranging the lottery issue. He also received 1,500,000 francs for joining the guarantee syndicate. He refused to explain how he employed the money he received.

A letter from Bonaparte Wyse was read, declaring that he was in no way mixed up in the scandal. He was kept in the dark by the directors, and could only deplore the faults and lies and boundless waste of the company's administration.

M. Cheviliard, employe of the Societe Dynamite, testified that he signed checks for 500,000 francs, which M. Barbe cashed at the Bank of France. He thought the checks were given as bribes.

The body of Baron Reinach has been exhumed and the autopsy ordered by the Government to decide whether he committed suicide or not is proceeding. The result will not be known till an official report is made to the Government.

It is reported Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, will pardon Drumont, editor of the La Libre Parole, who is serving a term of imprisonment for libel, with the view to having him appear as a witness before the Panama investigation committee. Drumont has refused to give any testimony relative to the Panama affair unless unconditionally released. It is believed he has important knowledge regarding the affairs of the company and that it would be a good stroke of policy to release him.

At a session to-day of the committee, Brisson, president, stated that he agreed with the proposal made to Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, that a sub-committee composed of seven members of the committee including the president be appointed to examine the Panama legal documents to ascertain if any members of the Chamber of Deputies are compromised in the scandal. The sub-committee was then selected. It was decided to keep secret the contents of the documents whether favorable or unfavorable to the Panama defendants.

Bourgeois to-day communicated to the committee a schedule of 430 legal documents bearing on the affairs of the company in the possession of the Procureur.

WARRING TOWNSMEN.

The Seward County Feud Breaks Out Again.

An Armed Band of Seventy-Five Men Leaves Liberal for Springfield—The County Records Taken.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

TOPEKA, Dec. 10.—The famous Seward County-seat war between the towns of Springfield and Liberal is again on. There has been recently another vote on the county seat question, and this vote was to be canvassed at Springfield. The Liberal people not having entire confidence in the impartiality of the Springfield crowd when it came to a question of county seat organized a band of armed men to proceed to Springfield to see that no irregularities occurred in the count. The party, numbering seventy-five men, armed to the teeth left Liberal today, determined that there shall be no error.

Since 4 o'clock this afternoon nothing has been heard from either Liberal or Springfield. The latter point has no telegraph office, and at Liberal there is only a Rock Island operator, who at present is on strike, and from whom, in consequence, nothing can be learned. It is feared that a collision may have resulted when the armed men from Liberal reached Springfield.

At the same time the party left for Springfield another party started for Arkalon, where the county records have been kept since the trouble, for the ostensible purpose of potecting them against seizure by the Springfield faction. Mrs. Martin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was one of the members of the expedition. She is going along for moral effect, as it were.

When they arrived at Arkalon they found the Springfield people already making a move to secure the records and it was decided therefore to take possession of them and remove them to Liberal. This was done, and it is believed when the news reaches Springfield it will cause much more trouble.

RULES DID NOT COUNT.

Spider Weir Thrashed by Pugilist Carroll at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Ike Weir, the Belfast "Spider," and Martin Murphy of San Francisco called at the office of a sporting paper this afternoon. They met there Johnny Griffin and his manager, James F. Carroll. Weir soon after he entered the room began to pick Griffin's record to pieces. Carroll, who sat quietly listening to the wrangling, told Weir that he was a "quitter," that he saw him quit in a fight with Billy Murphy.

"You're a liar," said the Spider, "I never quit."

Carroll said: "If you say that again I'll punch you."

"You're a liar," Weir replied, "and I can prove it."

Biff! Bang!

"Take that," and Weir got a blow in the mouth from Carroll's right hand. There was a scramble and a crash, and tables, chairs and desks fell in a pile on the floor. Weir went down and Editor Lumley grabbed Carroll by the shoulder and pulled him off, while a reporter pulled Weir away. Weir's mouth was bleeding, his hat smashed and his clothes torn.

When the men were separated, Carroll apologized to Mr. Lumley, and then left the office with Griffin.

Weir has issued a challenge, saying he would cover any forfeit that is posted by a feather weight.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Contradictory Statements of Ramsey and Manager St. John.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Chief Ramsey of the Order of Railway Telegraphers declares the strike on the Rock Island road still solid. He admits that here and there a striker is returning to work, but says the desertions are counterbalanced by accessions, and that the freight business of the road is almost at a standstill.

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island road persists in the denial of the statement of Chief Ramsey that 85 per cent of the men in the telegraph department of the road are out and that the system has been crippled by the strike. St. John said that reports from nearly every station of prominence along the line indicate that trains are running well, and the telegraph system working as if no operator contemplated a strike.

BLAINE HAS A RELAPSE.

His Permanent Recovery Set Back for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Post will say to-morrow that ex-Secretary Blaine, who was thought to be on the mend, was reported worse last night. The relapse from the more favorable condition of a few days ago was gradual and the attendants feel confident it is only a temporary setback. No statement of his symptoms has been given out. Mr. Blaine has seen no callers for several days, and nobody but the members of his household are admitted to the sickroom.

THAT SILVER STATUE.

Colonel Harvey Makes a Statement in Regard to It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Colonel J. O. Harvey of the Montana World's Fair Commission said to-day concerning the model for Montana's silver statue: "It is true that we considered the claims of some twenty-five women, some of whom were actresses, to pose as models. We decided unanimously on Ada Rehan and she has accepted. She was the only person offered the position."

Caught the Khedive's Fancy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Phillip Potteaux, a painter, recently went on a visit to Egypt, where the Khedive made him Director-General of Finance. He has returned to America to dispose of his effects before going to Egypt to assume the duties of office.

Jackson Coming West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Parson Davies, accompanied by Peter Jackson and a party of pugilists, leaves to-night for the West. They show at Denver December 12, Salt Lake December 14, and thence proceed to San Francisco.

Collision in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 10.—Freight trains on the New York and New England road collided, near Suthbury, this morning, wrecking a large number of cars. Engineer Beebe and Fireman Curry were killed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CALL'S CHRISTMAS-BOX BUREAU
542 Clay street;
Depot—641 Mission street, between Second and Third.

From the amount of business to be transacted in connection with THE CALL'S Christmas-box Bureau it was discovered that the quarters at 641 Mission street, near New Montgomery, were not large enough. For that reason the headquarters of the bureau have been transferred to 542 Clay street, just below Montgomery, where, after to-morrow, the manager will be found from 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The headquarters will not be open to-day, but the depot on Mission street will for the reception of any contributions.

Don't let the fact that to-day is Sunday deter you from handing in your contribution. Sunday is a good day on which to be charitable. Remember the old saying, "The better the day the better the deed."

If you wish to step down to the depot, tell the gentleman in charge what you would like to contribute for the Christmas boxes that will be made up for the worthy poor, and on the following day THE CALL'S Christmas-box wagon will call around for your contribution.

It will not cost you much trouble, and you will feel the happier for having done a good deed.

Yesterday was the busiest day that has been known since the bureau was opened. Thirty-nine contributions were received, and thirty-eight applications for Christmas boxes were heard.

In addition to the contributions there were seventeen promises from merchants to send in something within the next few days.

There are a great many persons who wish to be made happy during the holiday week—that is, poor people who are struggling very hard to get enough to sustain themselves and their children. There are women with large families, some with a husband sick, or out of work for months, and men willing to work but unable to secure it. They are the ones who want something to cheer them during the holiday season. It takes a great deal to give each of these a Christmas box, and while many citizens have responded liberally to the demand made upon them in behalf of the poor there is not yet enough to go round.

A great many ladies who feel for those who are not so fortunate as themselves have given freely from their stores of clothing so that poor women and children may have something to keep them warm. Much of the raiment sent is in first-class condition, but little worn or out of fashion. But it is all good for those who care more for warmth and comfort than they do for the styles of the fashion plates.

To those ladies who may read this and who have not yet sent in a contribution I suggest that they overhaul their wardrobes and receptacles for cast-off clothes, and see if they cannot select some articles that are of no further use to them and send them to the Christmas Box Bureau. It makes no difference how small the selection.

One thing next to wood and coal of which the poor stand much in need is footwear. Dealers in shoes who have stock that has become shop worn can select a few pairs and send them the bureau. There are many who will appreciate them.

THE CALL'S movement in this matter has become the talk of the town. Everybody is talking of the good work in which it is engaged, and everybody understands that the contributions will be distributed only to those who from their present circumstances are unable to provide for themselves.

Professional mendicants, individuals who believe that the world owes them a living and those who have been endeavoring to have themselves supported the year round by charitable associations will not be among those who will receive any of the people's contributions.

Robinson & Knox, grocers, sent in a contribution, and with it was a note which reads as follows:

Inclosed please find our order for donation to the Christmas Box Bureau, which we are heartily in sympathy with. We hope that by Xmas, 1893, the circulation of THE MORNING CALL will have increased one hundredfold. Yours very sincerely, ROBINSON & KNOX.

Their contribution is one sack of potatoes, two sacks of flour, two sacks of oatmeal and one dozen cans of jellies.

Mr. Joseph Musto, wholesale marble-dealer at 709 and 715 Battery street, owner of the store in which the headquarters of the bureau are now located, when asked for the use of the premises said that in view of the good that is to be done the bureau could have the place free of charge and that would be his contribution to the cause.

There is hardly a demand made in aid of the cause that does not meet with a hearty response. E. Maginiss, teamster, when asked for the use of one of his trucks to convey some goods from the depot to the new headquarters, called one of his teamsters and said, "move that load at once." So it was with Baum, dealer in furniture on Montgomery street, near Washington. When he heard that chairs and tables would be required at the new locale, he said, "I will gladly lend you all you need."

Robert Haight & Co. of 226 Front street said, in handing an order in blank, "Come in on the 19th and make a selection."

Dr. Halpruner sent in as a contribution a case of remedy for colds, and in a note he writes: "Kindly inform the poor people who are deserving, but who are suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, malaria, colds and la grippe, that I will treat them free at my office."

Among the contributors yesterday was a feeble old man, gray haired and scarcely able to place one foot before the other.

"I want to give a very little help to the poor," said he, and as he spoke he drew from a pocket in his vest a small purse and emptied its contents on the manager's table. It contained a quarter and two dimes. Pushing the quarter toward the manager he said: "It ain't much, but it is as much as I can give."

"I don't think you ought to give that, for you look as if you need it yourself," said the manager.

"I want to give it," he added, "for there are many poorer than I am, and this may buy some poor person a little tea or a few loaves of bread." As he turned to go away he said, "Well, I'm glad I've done that much."

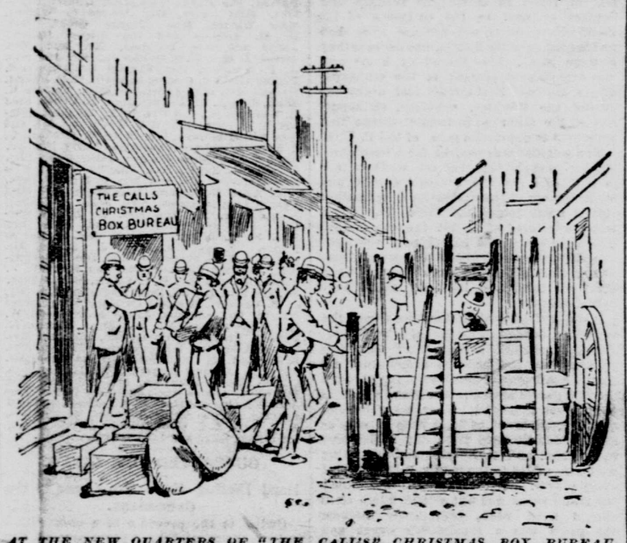
A lady, who did not give her name, handed in a bundle of clothes. When she had taken her departure the bundle was opened, and in the midst of good articles of wear was a neat little skirt that had been made for a little one of 3 or 4 years. On this is pinned a note with these words: "Please give this skirt to a neat little girl." That note suggested the thought that it was a garment that a fond mother had made for a little darling that had been taken from her, and in parting with it wished that it might go to one who would be as worthy to wear it as would have been the one for whom it was intended.

In the afternoon a lady accompanied by four children entered the bureau. Each had a bundle. These were laid on the table, the mother saying, "These are for the poor people." As the party turned to go out the smallest of the children, a boy about 6 years of age, turned to his mother and asked, "Mother, shall I give this?" and he took out of his pocket a toy watch with a steel chain, at one end of which is attached a white button.

The mother shook her head.

The little fellow turned to his mother again, and in an imploring tone asked, "Can't I give them this?"

The mother and children then left, but in a moment the little fellow returned, his face wreathed in smiles, and as he handed over his toy watch exclaimed joyfully, "Mamma says I can give it," and he went away happy.



AT THE NEW QUARTERS OF "THE CALL'S" CHRISTMAS BOX BUREAU.

Among the applicants for a Christmas box at the bureau yesterday was a woman who handed in a letter which read as follows:

To the Manager of The Call's Christmas Bureau—KIND SIR: Having seen in THE CALL the offer to give a Christmas box to as many of the deserving poor of this city as the contributions you shall receive will permit, I take the liberty of asking you to send a box to my family. Five years ago my husband met with an accident, his back being broken in two places. Since then he has been paralyzed and unable to do anything for the support of the family. I have worked hard to support the family, and with the help of my neighbors have managed to keep the wolf from the door until about three weeks ago, when my husband was stricken with another attack of sickness, and I have been forced to remain at home and take care of him. The few dollars I had saved have gone. Now we are destitute, as much so as that word can express the condition. A Christmas box from your bureau will indeed be a Godsend. The work of THE CALL is indeed a noble and a generous one, and the promoters of the movement and the workers for the poor are deserving of great praise. They and those who contribute will be blessed by those who will receive a Christmas box. I wish you the greatest success in your undertaking. Very respectfully yours, MRS. ——, Natoma street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Another letter is as follows:

Mr. Stock—DEAR SIR: I thought I would let you know about my family. I have five children. My husband is sick half the time and the little ones are all too small to help me. I am obliged to go out by the day to do washing, but lately I have not had much work to do. You can, under the circumstances, imagine what it is to look after five little ones. Sometimes I get discouraged and wish that I was dead rather than be poor; but then again I think that God is good and that he will always send some help.

My little ones ask me if Santa Claus will come and see us. I tell them, "Maybe, if he gets time." I think the dear CALL will be the Santa Claus to the poor this year. I hope, Mr. Stock, that you and the dear CALL will live to see many a merry Christmas and happy new year. That is the wish of my five little ones and of yours, respectfully, MRS. ——, McCormick street.

THOSE WHO WANT.

Some of Their Touching Appeals to Those Who Have.

If the good people of San Francisco could only realize the destitution which surrounds them on every side they would stop for a moment and think. Few of those who have comfortable homes and have no care for the future know how many hungry women and children there are hidden away in this great city and how much happiness they could produce by the smallest contribution out of their plenty.

The man who sits down three times a day to a well-supplied table and gets up with a feeling of contentment with the world at large seldom devotes a moment's thought to the people who think a crust a luxury and a bite of meat a dream of magnificence. If they think of the bare-footed children who play in the alleys with worn, pinched faces and poorly clad bodies it is only to wonder in an aimless sort of way why things are not different, but for some unaccountable reason it seldom occurs to them that they could help to bring the sunshine into the homes of abject poverty.

It was to remind those who are able to extend the hand of aid to those in need that the idea of THE CALL'S Christmas Box Bureau was first suggested, and the work promises to be one of the best ever undertaken here. It has struck a popular cord in the public breast, and the people of this city with their characteristic willingness to give have responded nobly to the call which has been made upon them.

Still there are many who could afford to contribute out of their means to help make the Christmas season a happy one for the worthy poor, and if they could only see the squalor and wretchedness of the hundreds who are helpless they would not hesitate to contribute their mite.

A CALL reporter spent the afternoon yesterday at the bureau and witnessed the appeals which were made for aid. It was a sight not to be forgotten, and the scenes would have appealed to the heart of the coldest man that ever lived. Women came as a rule, and in nine cases out of ten they were accompanied by children whose little faces bore the stamp of want.

No one could have seen it all without experiencing a feeling of depression. There were humorous touches as well, but these were overshadowed by the sadder cases.

"And now, my dear ma'am, what can I do for you?" asked the manager, as a delicate little woman took a seat at his desk.

"God knows I hate to ask for help, but if you could only know how much I need a little bit of assistance I am sure you would do what you could. For more than a year I have been sick and almost unable to lift my hand, with two little children to care for. A widow? No. My husband, who was a skillful tradesman and who earned the best of wages, left me three years ago without a word of warning, and from that day to this I have never been able to discover a trace of his whereabouts. I kept up the best I could for a time and managed to earn enough to buy the plainest food, but then I grew sick and my little ones were often hungry. If I could only know that they could have a little to eat and something to keep them warm I think I would take fresh courage, but it is so hard to find any one willing to listen."

If some kind-hearted man or woman who had the money could have seen her, the chances are that those little tots who were creeping hungry to bed would have received once more a liberal supply of food.

A young mother, a father who had been out of employment for months and four little children, the oldest of whom was not yet 4 years old, was the story briefly told by a motherly looking woman, whose face was all aglow with kindness and good nature.

"I wouldn't for the world have the poor mother know that I had appealed to you for her," was the explanation, "for she is sensitive, but I will assure you she is deserving of aid. I have done what I could for her, and you never saw any one more grateful. Just send her something, no matter how little, for them to eat and you will have done a noble act."

A shabbily dressed man, who trembled with age, sat in a chair and told a story of hunger and distress.

"I am 74 years old," he explained, "and you can see I am not able to work. I was a baker by trade, but no one cares to employ me now. Young and active men crowded me out long ago, and what little money I had saved was soon exhausted. For days at a time I have gone hungry and my clothes are completely worn out. Heaven only knows what will become of me, for I am too weak and sick to work."

His drawn features and silvery hair testified to the truth of his story, and the look of sad disappointment on his face as he listened to the statement that he would be forced to wait till Christmas would have gone straight to the heart of the most unrelenting miser that ever lived.

One little boy, neatly dressed, drifted in and looked curiously around.

"Say, mister, is dis whare dey give away things to de kids?" he asked as he sat down on a sack of potatoes.

"Well, I'd like to get a pair of shoes what ain't got no holes in 'em," and he held out one poorly clad foot for inspection.

"You see I didn't say nothin' to mother, for she'd kick, but I just thought I'd ask on my own hook."

He didn't take kindly to the suggestion to come around with his mother, and a moment later wreaked a boy's vengeance by standing outside and making faces through the window.

These are but a few of the experiences one meets with in the work of aiding the poor by means of a Christmas bureau, but individual instances are enough to show the need for such a charity, and the amount of good to be accomplished can only be realized by those who know what terrible want is to be found on every hand.

The following is a list of contributions received since previous acknowledgments:

Sherwood & Sherwood, 1 case (2 dozen cans) tomatoes.
Mrs. Joseph Scherer, 1 box women's clothes, 1 sack men's clothes, lot of books and games.
Mrs. R. K. Anderson, clothes.
J. W. Butterworth, clothes.
"A Life Friend of the Poor," 25 cents.
Carle, 50 cents.
Cash, 50 cents.
"A Stranger," 2 bundles of clothes.
"A Lady," clothes.
The Price Baking Powder Company, 1 dozen cans of baking powder.
Kahn & Thomas, 2 sacks of potatoes.
Yolo Mills, 4 cans baby food (second contribution).
A Baby Boy, toy watch.
F. Scatena & Co., 1 sack of potatoes.
Zentner, Cohn & Co., 1 box of figs.
H. Levi, 1 box of tea.
Robert Haight, goods to be selected.
Hooper & Jennings, 4 sacks of flour.
"Anonymous," 25 cents.
Joseph Musto, rent of store, 542 Clay street.
Robinson & Knox, potatoes, flour, oatmeal and jellies.
"Slug 7," Enquirer, Oakland, clothes and books.
"Stranger," Oakland, books and toys.
920 Union street, clothes.
Mrs. F. A. F., 24 pieces of clothes for child.
H. C. Bennett, quarter ton of coal.
Notion-store on Folk street, a package of goods.
Mrs. H. Kullman and Master Milton Kullman, flour, salt, biscuit, coffee and sugar.
Mrs. L. Smith, clothes.
"Friend of the poor," $5.
Mrs. ——, Larkin street, contribution to be called for Monday.
"A Friend," 1 box and 1 sack of clothes.
Mrs. Garcin, clothes and toys.
Dr. W. S. Halpruner, medicine for colds.
J. de Stalle, clothes.
Martinloni & Podesta, 1 box macaroni.
C. M. Volkman, 1 sack of nuts.

The contributors previously acknowledged are:

Alaska Coal Company, 3 tons of coal.
Mrs. George C. Fife, 10 sacks of flour.
Rotanzi's Statuary drugstore, 1 dozen cans milk food for the babies.
Root & Sanderson, 1 large sack of beans.
Norton, Teller & Co., 1 case of pie fruit.
Mrs. E. C. Stock, bundle of clothing.
Mrs. F. M. Johnson, clothing.
Wolf & Son, 1 large sack of beans.
Lake & Co., 1 dozen brooms.
Porter Bros., 10 quarter-boxes of California raisins, London layers.
The Great American Importing Company, 60 packages of tea.
Weitzel & Baker, 1 ham.
Anonymous, a bundle of clothing.
Mrs. Inman, a bundle of clothing.
Mrs. Kincaid, Oakland, a lot of clothing
Beverson & Faltings, 1 chest of tea.
Mrs. H. C. Bennett, bundle of clothing.
Felda C. Bunting, 2 boxes of apples.
Cluff & Co., grocers, 2 sacks of flour.
"A Friend," 20 pounds of beans.
J. H. Goldmeyer, 10 pounds of bacon.
**H. Gardes, can of coal oil, sack of potatoes, sack of flour, 1 ham