

The San Francisco Call

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1901

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AMUSEMENTS.

Alcazar—"Self and Lady."

Columbia—"On the Quiet."

Orpheum—Vaudeville.

California—Haley's Minstrels.

Tivoli—"A Gaiety Girl."

Central—"King of the Oyster Ring."

Grand Opera-house—"Romeo and Juliet."

Chutes, Zoo and Theatre—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

Fischer's—Vaudeville.

Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By F. H. Chase & Co., Monday, November 18, at 11 o'clock, Driving and Wagon Horses, at 185 Valencia street.

By Wm. G. Layne—Monday, November 18, at 12 o'clock, Carriage and Driving Horses, at 721 Howard street.

By Wm. G. Layne—Tuesday, November 19, Thoroughbred Horses, at 721 Howard street.

TRADE REPORTS CHEERFUL.

ACCORDING to the country's bank clearing, which are accepted as the best barometer of trade, there was a slight falling off in business last week. There was a gain of 9 per cent over the corresponding week last year, but the weekly gain has for months been so much larger than this that the inference is natural that the volume of commerce during the week was below the weekly average for the past several years. At the same time the usual commercial reports from the different sections indicated no decrease, and were cheerful in tone, with illustrations of more than normal activity in several parts of the country.

As far as the staples are concerned, business is apparently as good as at any time during the year. The shipments of boots and shoes were 19 per cent larger than last year, while the demand for goods is so brisk that the usual between-seasons shut-down will be omitted this year. Hides and leather continue firm, with no signs of any accumulation of stocks. General merchandise is reported in heavy demand almost everywhere, and the holiday retail trade is expected to beat all previous records. Most manufacturing lines report so many orders on hand that even should no fresh business be received the mills will be kept busy far into the new year. The woolen mills report spring orders coming in liberally, and some lines of woolen clothing are actually scarce. There is no halt visible in the iron and steel industry, the demand for pig iron being so keen that a premium is being paid for immediate delivery, while the leading steel rail interest reports its whole output for 1902 already booked. Cotton has hesitated more or less for several months, the weather in the South having been against the crop. In the Southwest the scarcity of corn and oats is being felt, and the upper tier of States is being drawn on for supplies at higher prices than rule at Chicago, while large quantities of wheat are being fed to stock in lieu of the grains usually employed for this purpose. Last summer's drought was not exaggerated at the time, as is now seen, and even at this late date the winter wheat needs more rain before hard freezing sets in, while some parts of Kansas and Missouri are rushing their livestock into market on account of the scarcity of water supplies.

It was thought during the drought that the decreased yield of farm produce throughout the West and Southwest would materially cut down the earnings of the railroads; but expectations in this direction have happily not been realized, as the earnings in October were 11.3 per cent greater than in October, 1900, while the scarcity of cars, about which the whole country is complaining, is seriously hampering the movement of all kinds of farm produce and merchandise. Wheat has been unsettled during the past week, and the market has shaded off slightly; but increased speculation at Chicago is reported, due largely to general confidence in the future of the market. Provisions are still reported more or less weak, and all cured meats have declined one-half cent per pound.

Business in Wall street has been very fair, and in the middle of the week there was a decline in both railroads and industrials, though it was followed by an immediate partial recovery.

The local situation stands the same. Frequently recurring showers are keeping the new grass growing and enabling the farmers to plow in many parts of the State. The trade of this port is all that could be desired, both for State and export account. Money continues plentiful and easy, and there are signs of more activity in real estate, both city and country. Prosperity is still with us.

The programme of municipal improvements of the London County Council includes the construction of buildings which will afford homes for 92,000 persons at a cost of \$20,000,000. When completed the Council will own 250 blocks of workmen's dwellings, yielding a yearly rental in excess of \$800,000. It appears the old slums are being steadily cleared away and London will ere long be virtually a new city.

PROBLEMS FOR CONGRESS.

AS the time for the assembling of Congress approaches reports from Washington concerning its probable action during the session become more and more contradictory and confused. It is not strange that it should be so. The old issues upon which the parties have fought in recent elections have been settled. Free silver is no longer a live question, and consequently the political leaders will have to align themselves this winter upon new questions. Republicans, of course, have only to stand firm upon the ground now occupied, but the Democratic leaders will try to shift the contest to some point where they may at least hope for an advantage, and consequently a large part of the debates of the session will be taken up with partisan skirmishing for position.

It is gratifying that the isthmian canal question and that of the re-enactment of a Chinese exclusion law are not partisan issues. It is possible that each of these much desired measures may be provided during the session without much trouble. The opposition to the isthmian canal, however, is still formidable, and the people will remember that many a session in the past has opened with every prospect for the passage of a canal bill, but has been brought to a close without anything more being done than the appointment of another commission. The interests antagonistic to the canal are strong, and, notwithstanding no political party avowedly supports those interests, they have still a considerable following in both houses and in both parties, and we cannot be sure of the beginning of the enterprise until the bill providing for it has been duly enacted and is signed by the President.

The partisan interest in the session will center round the efforts made to bring about some kind of tariff revision, or to provide for an extensive system of reciprocity treaties. Ample evidence is before the country that the Democratic leaders are quite willing to renew their attack upon the protective system, and will do what they can during the session to furnish their party with a policy upon which to appeal to the people in the coming Congressional elections.

The skirmishing on these questions is going to be the more interesting because several Republicans have declared themselves in favor of tariff revision and of the reciprocity treaties now before the country. It remains to be seen how strong that element is and whether any considerable number of Republicans will vote against their party on either of the two issues. It is, of course, not likely that the defection will be great, but if there be any at all it will encourage the free traders and the Democrats to make a tariff fight next fall and the party issue of the immediate future will be practically determined.

Along with the tariff issue will be that of the enactment of an adequate measure for the promotion of our merchant marine. The Republican party has not yet fulfilled its pledges to the people on that subject. The shipping bill should have been enacted as promptly as the protective tariff bill, and every development of trade and industry under the protective system has demonstrated anew the need of giving governmental support to our merchant marine. Our foreign commerce is now almost wholly in the hands of foreign shipowners and as a consequence we pay to the foreigner a heavy tribute upon our own trade—a tribute that increases as the trade increases.

The partisan skirmishing on these and kindred questions will be the more keen because the increasing surplus in the treasury proves that the revenues of the country are larger than are needed at the present rate of expenditure. There are some who favor the undertaking of internal improvements on an extended scale, so as to bring the expenditures up to the income and thus provide for a prompt return of the money in the treasury to the channels of trade. Others would cut down the income by reducing internal taxes. Still others would reduce the customs on foreign imports. It is to these questions Congress will have to address itself, and around them party leaders will skirmish for position. It is going to be an interesting session.

The English railway officials who have come to this country to study American railway methods are said to have been astonished by what they have seen, and the report is not surprising, for there are some things in American railway methods that astonish the natives.

LACK OF EXERCISE.

SINCE the physicians and surgeons who attended President McKinley reported that the fatal result of his wound was due largely to conditions brought about by lack of exercise, there has been a good deal of study given to the habits of high officials at Washington, and the general conclusion is that very few of them take anything like the amount of exercise needed for the preservation of health. The average American official is a man of simple but severe dignity. The British statesman, even when a member of the Ministry, does not hesitate to play golf or cricket, ride a bicycle or spend weeks on the moors shooting; but the American, except in rare instances, dares not do anything of that kind. He seems to regard anything less than official work as beneath his dignity, and consequently he breaks down when he should be full of vigor and health.

There is, moreover, another feature of Washington life that is perhaps even worse than the lack of exercise. It is the unhealthy condition in which the offices are maintained during the winter. One authority says that as soon as the weather justifies any fires at all, the public buildings are kept intolerably hot. Even the corridors of the great department buildings are fairly stifling and the offices are like ovens. Men who work in such overheated rooms for eight hours a day almost inevitably lose vitality, become bilious, dyspeptic and tired out. Living in that kind of atmosphere, taking no exercise and working hard, the public official exhausts himself and breaks down whenever any severe and unusual strain is put upon him.

Grover Cleveland, who was one of the hardest working Presidents we ever had, was wise enough to take holidays at frequent intervals and to spend them not in idling round a farm or a watering place but in fishing or duck shooting. Thus, despite his corpulence, he managed to maintain his strength and health and is still a vigorous man. President Roosevelt has always taken plenty of time for exercise and will doubtless continue to do so. Thus Washington officials have good models to follow if they choose and have the energy.

It is probable the climate of Washington has much to do with the habits of the Government officials. In summer it is too hot for out-of-door exercise and in winter the damp, cold weather almost forces the officials to keep their offices overheated. If they lived in San Francisco they would live differently and be healthier. In our climate not only is almost every day in the year suitable for out-of-door exercise, but most days are so fine and the air so bracing with brisk breezes that they fairly tempt men to get out

from their offices and recreate themselves by some kind of exercise. Should the time ever come when we feel it necessary to assure the health of our high officials, it will be worth while to move the capital from the Atlantic Coast to that of the Pacific and set it up in this city.

President Roosevelt has declared himself opposed to the use of political or social influence in getting promotions in the army or the navy, and it is to be hoped he can make his opposition strong enough to put an end to the practice.

HILL AND JOHNSON.

OUT of the tidal wave of Republican successes which swept the country and submerged Democracy in the late elections two Democrats bob up serenely, smiling to their friends and assuring the public that everything with them is lovely and prospects are bright. Those two men are David Bennett Hill of New York and Tom L. Johnson of Ohio.

Hill's happiness was such that immediately after the election he went to New York City and showed himself smiling conspicuously above the wrecked remnants of Tammany Hall. He was not at all averse to expressing his gratification over the fall of Croker. He is reported to have said two days after the election: "It goes without saying that I am greatly gratified with the result of Tuesday's election. My fight always has been for a pure Democracy which represents government for the people and by the people. It is only a question of time when Tammany will work out its own ruin. This election is only the beginning of the end for Tammany Hall. There is no room in the United States for an organization founded on pure personalism. The result of Tammany's defeat on the Democratic party throughout the nation is bound to be good. The people are good judges, and they may be relied upon in the end."

The satisfaction of Hill is hardly more than that which comes from the attainment of personal revenge. Croker turned him down at the Kansas City convention and threatened to drive him out of the Democratic party. Hill has his innings now. It seems certain that Croker will be forced out of politics, and his rival will remain to be an important factor in the Democratic camp for many a year to come.

With that quarrel the general public will feel little or no concern. Croker was never a national statesman, and Hill can no longer aspire to be one. It is different with Tom L. Johnson of Ohio. That enterprising gentleman sees a brilliant career ahead of him. He expects to be re-elected Mayor of Cleveland, then Governor of Ohio, and then President of the United States. His dream is bright enough to interest the nation.

Johnson claims that he is the only Democrat who achieved any success at the polls or received any kind of indorsement from the people at the elections. Quincy was beaten in Massachusetts, Croker in New York and Bryan in Nebraska. Moreover, Mr. Johnson notes that the Democratic candidates for State offices were beaten in Ohio, while his local ticket was successful in Cuyahoga County. He regards that as a proof that the McLean Democrats in Ohio are as weak as the Bryan Democrats proved to be in Nebraska. Taking that view of the situation, Mr. Johnson is unable to perceive above the horizon any Democrat but himself, and naturally he rejoices in his boom and feels sure of the future.

As no other prominent Democrat can see things from exactly the same standpoint as Mayor Johnson, it is not to be expected they will agree with him as to the importance of the position he now occupies. None the less, the appearance of Johnson as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is an interesting fact. He is a lively man, is Tom, and he hails from Kentucky, so Colonel Waterson will have to be watchful or his aspirations for the nomination will be defeated by a man from his own home.

NEW LIGHT IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is advancing in more ways than one. She is doing something more than construct Siberian railroads and Baltic canals. In spite of the condemnation pronounced against Tolstoy by church and by state, and in spite of the inevitable conservative reaction produced by the crimes of anarchy, the public mind of Russia is becoming more tolerant and more liberal. Recent reports from Europe reveal the fact that Russians of official position now feel themselves free to say many things and to advocate many policies in public which a comparatively few years ago they would hardly have ventured to whisper among their most intimate friends.

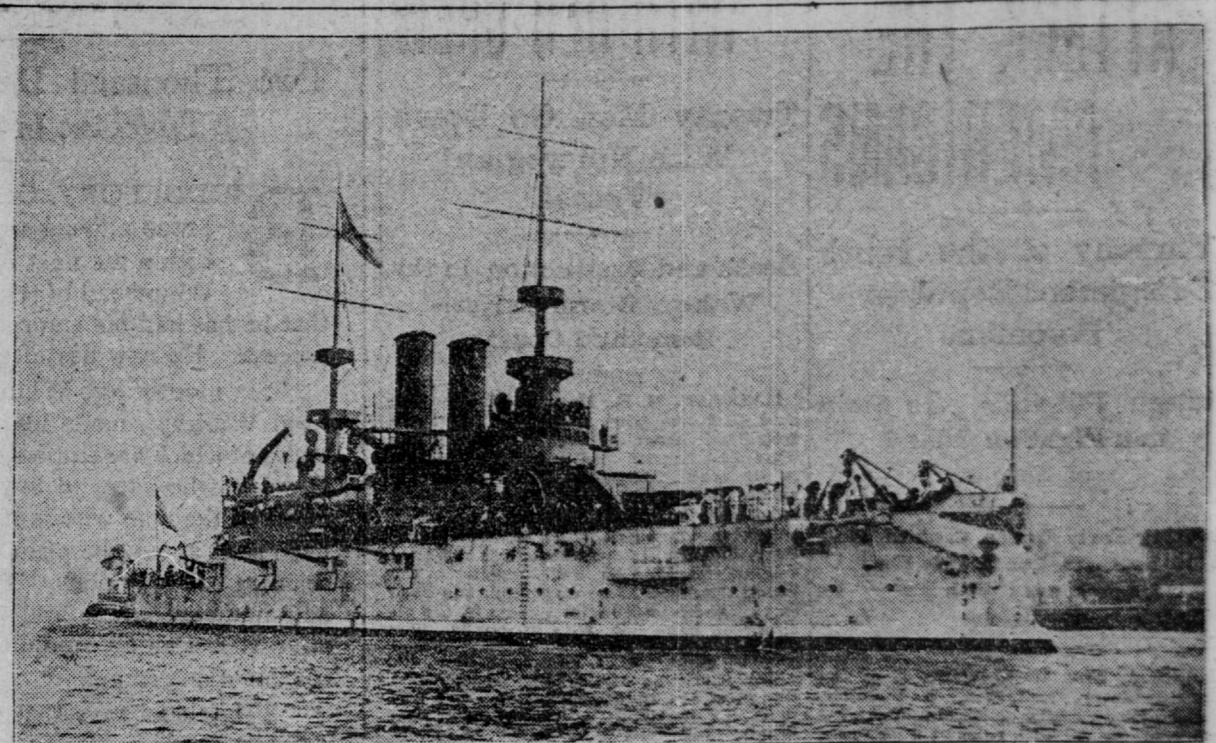
One of the most notable instances of the change that has come over the Russian people is to be found in the report recently given of the address made by M. A. Stankovich, marshal of the nobility of the province of Oral, to the missionary congress of the province. In his address he is said to have argued frankly for a repeal of many of the restrictive laws now in force, and to have declared that orthodoxy is so well established among the people that the church and the Government might well afford to leave every one free hereafter to choose what religion seems best to him. Furthermore, the story goes he denounced the policy of making people orthodox by force, and declared that the present practice of trying to whip religion into a man is as futile as it is barbaric and cruel.

It is true the speech roused the wrath of a good many of the orthodox leaders of the missionary congress and created so much of a sensation that it was communicated to St. Petersburg, from which place the reports of it were sent to Western Europe and to this country. Such results of the address were of course to be expected. They do not, however, weaken the significance of a speech made to such an audience by such a man and under such circumstances. Here, at any rate, is a clear case of the utterance of liberal sentiments in the face of an antagonistic audience, and it undeniably proves that liberalism in Russia has taken courage and dares to assert itself.

There is truth in the old saying, "One swallow does not make a spring," and so we are not to expect that one free utterance of a plea for religious liberty will make Russia free. When one swallow appears, however, there is very likely to be another ere long, and the example of Stankovich may rouse others to emulate it. Freedom of religion would be a boon to Russia in many ways. It would go far toward checking the tendency of the people toward anarchy and atheism, for those things are more often the offspring of tyranny than of liberty. It may be safely said the Russian church gained nothing by the excommunication of Tolstoy, while it would gain immensely by putting itself on the side of liberality and enlightenment.

Ruhlin feels sore, of course, but not so sore as those who bet on him.

SPANISH ADMIRALS MAKE PROTEST AGAINST HAMPERING OF THE NAVY



BATTLESHIP ALABAMA THAT SUFFERED SERIOUS INJURY BY THE PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A SHELL RECENTLY DURING TARGET PRACTICE. THE BIG GUNS, THE MAIN SUPERSTRUCTURE AND MAIN BATTERIES WERE DAMAGED, NECESSITATING EXTENSIVE REPAIRS TO THE VESSEL.

THE Spanish admirals are in revolt against the Government and sent the senior officer, Admiral Valcarlos, to seek an audience with the Queen Regent. This he easily obtained and laid before her the grievances of his comrades. They object to the civil control over naval affairs by political motives, but solely by the dignity of their profession. They want the Government and Parliament to say, once for all, if a navy is wanted, and in that case to provide for its necessities. If not wanted the officers and others belonging to the present navy should be dismissed. Madrid newspapers comment severely on this incident and declare that discipline in the navy is undermined. The general public has shown a decided hostility toward the navy since its fiasco in the recent war with the United States, evidently ignoring the fact that official corruption and incompetence were largely responsible for its defeat. The letters of Admiral Cervera and other officers showed that the navy was unprepared for any service whatever; that the fighting personnel realized this fact and did its very best under the most adverse circumstances.

The Normand Sigaudy water-tube boiler comes to the front with a record better than that of any boiler of that type. Captain Carballo of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata reports that during a commission of fifteen months the vessel steamed 24,000 miles, consuming 8500 tons of coal, and that the tubes are still in good condition, none of them being choked or having suffered in any way. The stokers were not a picked crew, but of the average found in the Spanish navy. The tubes of the boilers are only 20 millimeters in diameter—not quite one and one-half inches. The San Rafael and San Gabriel, two small cruisers, are also provided with these boilers, which are giving satisfactory results. The Rio de la Plata is a sheathed cruiser of 1800 tons, built in France in 1888. In the absence of data relating to speeds maintained and other varying conditions extending over the period, during which 24,000 miles were steamed, no idea can be formed of the economic quality of the boilers, but the fact that they are in good condition after having been in use for so long a time and that none of the tubes have suffered, and consequently need no renewal, is a great point in their favor.

The navy of Greece is said to be in a wretched condition. Prince George has made a speech, in which he declared that the naval arsenal is in a state of confusion and that the ships are simply rotting owing to neglect. He ascribed this condition of affairs to the fact that they are in good condition after having been in use for so long a time and that none of the tubes have suffered, and consequently need no renewal, is a great point in their favor.

The devious ways of Russian policy are very much like those of China, the latest being an order placed by the Minister of

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

NAVAL APPRENTICES—S. City. Naval apprentices who are enlisted in the East are given a course of training at Coasters Harbor Island near Newport, E. I., and those enlisted on the Pacific Coast at the United States naval training station, San Francisco, before being sent out to sea. Enlistments are made on the following islands: Coasters Harbor; Columbia; navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Washburn, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Richmond, navy yard, League Island, Pa., and Pensacola, United States naval training station, San Francisco.

WHO WROTE IT?—C. E. I. Sonora, Cal. This correspondent wants to know the name of the author of a poem entitled "What Is Time?" of which the following are the opening and the closing verses:

I asked an aged man, a man of cares,
 Wrinkled and curved and white with hoary hairs,
 "Time is the warp of Life," he said, "Oh! tell
 The young, the fair, the gay, to waste it well."
 I asked the mighty angel who shall stand
 One foot on sea and one on solid land,
 "By Heaven!" he cried, "I swear the mystic
 Time was, Time is, but Time shall be no more!"

GIFT DEED—O. S. City. If husband and wife each own property in their own name either can give a gift deed of the property to the other and the gift is absolute, providing there is a delivery. If either party makes a gift deed and there is a delivery then the party making such deed parts with all interest in the property. Such a deed may be placed in escrow with instruction not to deliver the same until the death of the maker. If a gift deed is made but there is no delivery there is no conveyance and the party who made the deed would have a right to dispose of the property by will, notwithstanding the existence of the undelivered deed.

ROSE SPRINGS—George Tinney of Auburn has kindly furnished the following information relative to Rose Springs, about which a Berkeley correspondent inquired some time since: "Rose Springs was at one time a thriving little mining town fourteen miles east of Folsom, nine miles west of Placerville and three and a half miles north of Shingle Springs, in El Dorado County. There is still there a hotel or stopping place, a saloon and grocery store and quite a little settlement, with a fine school system, known as the Tennessee school district. Up to eight years ago the postoffice name was Rose Springs, but since the postal authorities have changed it to Rescue postoffice. The mail for there is delivered at Shingle Springs. There is also at the place an excellent literary society with a membership of sixty-seven, of which the writer has been a member for five years past. It is known as the Rose Springs Literary Society, C. K. Burton president and George M. Skinner secretary."

ENCHILADAS—A. O. S. Nevada City. Mrs. M. E. K. of Salinas has kindly furnished the following recipe for making enchiladas: "Take three cups of flour, one cup of cold water and a teaspoonful of salt and mix into a stiff dough. Roll very thin and bake on top of stove or range in cakes the size of a tin of large plate. These enchiladas are eaten with the following sauce: Take one dozen dried chili peppers, break open and remove seeds, put them in a saucepan, cover with cold water and place on the stove until hot, but do not boil. This

Agriculture for five large and three small fast steamers for the Caspian Sea. They are building in Finland, and with the opening up of navigation, about May, will proceed to the Caspian by way of the Volga and its canal system. The object of these vessels is said to be for the protection of fisheries at the Caspian mouth of the Volga, but as there is no necessity for such protection it is surmised that the flotilla will become a part of the navy to be used in the event of further troubles which have recently developed in that locality.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Nyrok, of the Sokol type, had a trial October 19, in which she developed 23.13 knots. The contract called for 25.5 knots.

Of the Portsmouth flotilla of eight torpedo-boat destroyers, six are laid up for repairs, according to the London Express. They started for a cruise with the reserve fleet, October 3, and when they returned all but one were more or less damaged. Within a few days the Vulture and Crane put back with buckling deck plates; the Brazen, with boiler tubes leaking, had to seek refuge at Spithead, and the Electra, Petrel and Spital were damaged by collision off the Tyne. This leaves the Kestrel and Fawn as unscathed, but the latter is to be paid off as soon as she can be replaced. In order to be thoroughly overhauled.

A satisfactory trial of the Spencer-Miller contrivance for coaling ships at sea was witnessed by the Lords of the Admiralty at Portsmouth two weeks ago. The experiment will be tried again with ships actually at sea, for which purpose the Trafalgar will be selected. It consists in an elastic cable along which the traveler carrying the coal runs, being fixed between the collier and the ship. The contrivance was tried with success about a year ago in the United States navy.

The Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, launched November 7 at Castellamara, is of 13,427 tons, carrying four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and eighteen 12-pounders. The intended speed is 20 knots, which, if realized, will make her the fastest battleship in any navy.

Germany will shortly have thirty-one war vessels in foreign waters, distributed as follows: China, 20; East coast of America, 4; Mediterranean, 3; West Africa, 2, and South Sea, 2.

A 4½-inch Canet gun burst while being tried on the proving range at Ruelle, France. No one was injured, but pieces of the gun were scattered over a large area.

Fifty war vessels of 375,045 tons were in course of construction in private and government yards in Great Britain on October 1.

Cramps are building a 100-ton derrick for the Brooklyn navy yard, to be used chiefly for ordnance purposes. Its cost is \$100,000.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charles L. Smith, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Lick.
 H. Silver, a banker of Los Angeles, is a late arrival at the Palace.
 W. O. Watson, a business man of San Jose, is a guest at the Lick.
 M. Hochheimer, a business man of Bowling Green, is at the California.
 W. J. Nelson, a mining man of Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace.
 H. M. Reed, interested in oil properties in Redkey, is a guest at the Grand.
 James Griffiths, owner of steamboats in Seattle, is at the Lick for a brief stay.
 Dr. C. A. Foster of New York City is registered at the Palace with his wife and child.
 J. S. Hackley, proprietor of a large distillery in Louisville, Ky., is one of the arrivals at the California.

Real Glass Houses.

How would you like to live in a glass house?
 Jules Henriaux, one of the greatest French chemists, considers glass the most serviceable, available and sanitary material for building houses.
 He has executed a model building made of glass held together by angle iron. There are pipes for hot and cold water, electric wires, sewerage, everything needed for the comfort of a householder. Staircases, ceilings, wall decorations, fire places—all are of glass.

The decorations are remarkable both for beauty of design and color. They are made of opaque glass, arranged in prisms and crystals, with facets like diamonds.
 Chairs and tables are of vitrified glass, and the residence and its furniture are indestructible.
 The entire surface of everything, from top story to basement, can be washed clean with soap and water and dried in ten minutes. There is no dust and no cobwebs.

The walls of the house are colored and entirely impenetrable to light except through window and door openings.
 M. Henriaux is an enthusiast on glass. He points out that there is an inexhaustible supply of material for making glass. It can be manufactured out of sand. It never wears out.
 It can be molded into any shape.
 It is easily made non-breakable.
 Paris has already begun to pave her streets with glass.

Glass is also made into dresses, pipes, baskets, and is now being substituted for many pieces of iron machinery.
 It never wears out.
 It can be molded into any shape.
 It is easily made non-breakable.
 Paris has already begun to pave her streets with glass.

softens the peppers so that by removing them from the water and thoroughly mashing them with a potato masher they can be passed through a sieve, thus separating the pulp from the hard part of the peppers. Return the pulp thus extracted to the water in which the peppers were heated. Heat two heaping tablespoonsful of lard in a frying pan. When boiling stir in a large spoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and add the pepper sauce. This makes a thick sauce, into which each enchilada must be dipped, after which cover each enchilada with a thick layer of grated cheese mixed with one finely chopped onion and three hard boiled eggs. Roll each enchilada, place them all on a thick earthen platter and set in a moderate oven for ten minutes."

SUMMER RATES in effect at Hotel del Coronado until December 1. Ticket to Coronado and return, including 15 days' board and room, \$50. Inquire at 4 New Montgomery st.

Walnut and Pecan Panoche. Townsend.

Choice candles. Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

Cal. Glace Fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

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