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AMUSEMENTS. Columbia-"His Absent Boy." Alcazar-"Camille Morosco's-"The Cherry Pickers." Tivol1-"Il Trovatore." Orpheum-Vaudeville. The Chutes-Zoo, Vaudeville and Cannon, the 613-pound Man Olympia-Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties Futro's Baths-Swimming. El Campo-Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday. State Fair-Sacramento, Septem

# ADOLPH SUTRO'S DEATH

OTWITHSTANDING the long illness of ex-Mayor Sutro the announcement of his death reached the public as a surprise. Ever since he had been stricken the effort to hedge his condition about with secrecy had tended to create some wrong impressions concerning the seriousness of it.

That the death of Mr. Sutro is a distinct loss to San Francisco must be an accepted fact. He was one of the foremost citizens, and that the material development in which he was the potent factor made him a millionaire was evidence of the soundness of his judgment. Tireless in effort, no effort was permitted to go to waste. A man of splendid energy, he directed all so as to subserve the double purpose of benefiting himself and the public. In most of his enterprises the people had a share. The beautiful Heights bearing his name were open to all. His building of an electric line to the beach gave the five-cent fare, for which there had long been a vain demand. The baths he constructed near the Cliff House are the most elaborate in the world; enough in themselves to make San Francisco famous.

What he had intended to do not in a business way, but purely from philanthropic motives, had been hinted, but before the plans could be carried out a shadow had fallen upon him, and perhaps when he died the visions faded for all time.

The one characteristic of Adolph Sutro was his indomitable will. No obstacle appalled it nor diverted it from its aim. His construction of the Sutro tunnel was an achievement which no other man could have perfected. He fought prejudice, jealousy and capital, but this triumvirate went down before him, be defeated. and he triumphed. From that time his success was assured.

That he made enemies is true, for the activities of commercial life and of politics do not permit otherwise but he left none so bitter as to say an unkind word of the dead, resting on the Heights, which had been his well-beloved home.

AN ENEMY TO BE PROUD OF. A A IOR GENERAL SHAFTER, so far as may

# WORDS OF WARNING.

N incredulous reader writes us to say that, with all due respect to The Call, he does not believe the figures published in these columns on Sunday morning, which, he says, "purported" to give the vote returned for McKinley south of Tehachapi at the election of 1896, were reliable. He demands to know whence we obtained the figures, and he adds, defiantly, that he is under the impression not only that the region south of Tehachapi is "solidly Republican," but that it is Republican by a majority of six or eight thousand.

We have no wish to conceal the source of our authority for the statement that Mr. Gage's country returned a beggarly plurality of 1000 for McKinley in 1896. In fact, had we dreamed there was a man in the State unfamiliar with the truth, we should have cited our authority at the time.

The figures in question were taken from Mr. de Young's almanac. Under the circumstances no one can question their reliability. Mr. de Young is supporting Gage for Governor in his paper, and, since his own Senatorial aspirations depend upon the gubernatorial nomination going south, naturally he would be the last man in the world to make a bad showing for his candidate. But, lest our incredulous correspondent should still think we have taken liberties in figuring out totals, we append the entire vote and recommend him to compute results himself:

1894 1896. Budd. McKinley. Bryan Estee. Los Angeles..... 11,255 Orange ...... 1,469 Santa Barbara.... 1,534 San Bernardino... 2,223 Venture 7,619 949 16.891 1,932 1,191 2,004 1,360 962 1,897 2.818 Ventura ..... 1,270 San Diego ..... 2,848 1 552 3,631 28,829 13,978 20,699 Majority ..... 6.721

16.043

2,740

1.465

3,908

27.784

The question which these statistics ask in stentorian tones is this: How can Mr. Gage be elected Governor of California with a Republican majority of 1000 south of Tehachapi? Is he stronger in that region than McKinley? What issue does he represent ity which the constitution is intended to establish, and that is calculated to bring more votes to the Republican ticket than honest money and a safe and conervative national administration?

Mr. Gage's opponent in this campaign, should he be nominated, will be James G. Maguire. This gentleman carried the Fourth Congressional District of Francisco spigot and leave the Hawaiian bung open? this city in 1896 by a plurality of 8134, or a majority over all candidates of 6867. At the same election Mc-Kinley carried the city by 400. The Fourth District comprises a little more than half of San Francisco and casts about half its vote. To be exact, the Fourth District polled at the Presidential election of 1806 31,277 votes, and the portion of the Fifth in this city is 26,034. Here, then, upon the face of the figures, is a majority of at least 10,000 for Maguire.

idea that this is a "Republican year" and that a "yellow dog" can easily win.

If our incredulous correspondent can see nothing ominous in these figures we are sorry for him. If he does not take warning he is one of those fatuous individuals who thinks that God, being on the side of the Republican party, the heavy battalions of the enemy need not be considered. But we disagree with all; and the establishment of exact equality of conhim. This is no time to talk about "yellow dogs," war sentiment or "Republican years."

If the Republicans who meet at Sacramento on the 23d inst. do not nominate a man for Governor who can cut down Maguire's vote in San Francisco, their caudidate, and perhaps their ticket, will

A FRENCH SCHEME OF TAXATION.

STRIKING illustration of the wide divergence France by the Brisson Ministry when contrasted with in this country, and supported in Oregon by Mr. It would certainly seem as if we had a paucity of Maguire, the Populist candidate for Governor in Cali- names when this one is adopted from England." fornia.

### THE COOLIES OF HAWAII.

T is evident that an attempt will be made to placate public opinion and pacify imperiled interests in California by canonizing forcibly against the Chinese in the scheme of government to be prepared for Hawaii. We do not propose to be blinded or cajoled by any such subterfuge. The issue, common to white labor and to employers in California, is against Asiatic coolie labor in Hawaii. That labor competes with white labor at white wages in California, and we cannot stand the competition. We want all Asiatic coolie labor deported from the islands and permanently excluded therefrom. The Labor Commissioner of California, who investigated conditions in Hawaii a year ago, says in his report: "The most interesting phase of the labor question in the islands is the Asiatic hordes that now infest them and predominate on the plantations. I have seen four or five hundred Japanese walk ten miles to back up the position of

one man when only a few days' work was involved. I have seen murder and riot on the plantations. I have heard the Japanese say that their people have brought the sugar industry to the position it now occupies, and that they propose to hold controlling influence upon the islands at any hazard. I have seen them demanding that white men be discharged and Japanese taken in their places. I have seen one of our men-of-war anchored in the harbor to defend the planter against his own labor, and I have seen a Japanese warship there to encourage the Japanese in their

arrogant and insolent behavior, and to further demand that more shall be added to the already overburdened conditions. It needs no words to picture the future of these islands when once the Japanese become the moneyed power, the employers of labor and the labor itself."

It will be noticed that the objection runs not to Chinese alone, but to Asiatic coolies, and that while the Chinese are hardly mentioned in the report, its exposition of conditions relates to the Japanese alone. If Hawaii is to be governed in the genius of our constitution, it must be by extending thereto the equaldoes establish, between the States of this Union.

The Immigration Commissioner at this port is mostly engaged in turning back Japanese coolie laborers who come here to compete with white labor in California. Why keep on fooling with the San All of the press which favored annexation is putting forward the Chinese question as if their expulsion and exclusion from the islands would satisfy white labor and its employers here. The defeated treaty and the annexation resolutions mention only the Chinese, while the report of the Labor Commissioner shows twice as many Japanese in the islands as Chinese. To the Japanese are attributed all the truculence and acts of disorder. Their method is bold What has Mr. Gage to offer as an offset to this? A and defiant. No one hears of Chinese banding tobeggarly plurality south of Tehachapi of 1045 and an gether and demanding the discharge of white men and the filling of their places by Chinese. But this is done boldly by the Japanese, and we are left to infer that it is successful.

> For these reasons we demand the deportation of Asiatic coolies from Hawaii; the nullification of contract labor laws: the extension to the islands of the labor laws of the United States, eight-hour day and ditions with the rest of the country.



7 ILLIAM L. STONE, a scholar of some repute in the East, has writter to the New York Sun a letter, in which he says:

"All the newspapers except the Sun have, within late years, given the title of our 'Stars and Stripes' as 'Old Glory,' a name which the English, for 200 years, have given, par excellence, to' their own flag; but even as far back as ten years our flag was known of views among radical tax reformers is afford- by no such title; only by that of 'the Stars and ed by the scheme of taxation proposed for Stripes.' Hence, I ask, why import into the nomenclature of our flag the same name which England has the single tax system advocated by that class of men used for so many generations, namely, 'Old Glory'

To the great majority of the American people thi

# "SUNSET" INDULGES IN EXTORTION.

Editor the San Francisco Call: Your stand on the war tax question in regard to Wells, Fargo & Co. is right and should be kept up; but you have overlooked the Sunset Telephone Company, who offend in a greater measure than the other corporation, for instead of holding their patrons up for the Government tax of 1 cent they exact 5 cents every time and keep the 4 cents, which, on a year's business over their lines, must make a sweet little dividend for the shareholders. I have not heard a single complaint from a private citizen about paying his just share of the war tax, but it is not exactly right to make them pay added taxes for the benefit of corporations INIS STURGEON. who evade paying any themselves. Newman, Cal., Aug. 6, 1898.

of the coaches of European dignitaries on

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

### TRANQUILLITY.

TRANQUILLITY.I.I.There was a time when I, unthinking,<br/>sighedin the days of court festivities, and there<br/>will be renewed, from the Rio Grande to<br/>will be renewed, from the Rio Grande to<br/>ulast for who can tell how many years or<br/>with what final result?To muse by Arno's stream, to watch the<br/>sun<br/>Rise o'er the Alps, or, when the day<br/>was done,<br/>In moonlit Venice on her waters glide,In moonlit venice on her waters glide,<br/>in moonlit venice

was done, In moonlit Venice on her waters glide, Then Egypt, Greece and Rome were ma

Beyond their worth. Vain dreams! their

And now I know that there is only one sweet spot to love, and more than worlds

Not that my soul to beauty has grown Not that I would not see her varied

store, But that I know in all her chambers old, Than here at home, she cannot show me

Of peace, content and inward happiness-And these are all a mortal need possess. II. What can it profit me to contemplate The wreck of empires and dead cities

To say that here triumphant Caesar

That this was Pompey's, that was Trajan's gate.

Here sat Augustus in his robes of state, Here Tully thundered his philippics bold. And here, alas! was Nero's house of

Let not my soul with such delusion mate! Let me not think upon them while at morn I yet may wander where the brooklet

flows, Look in the daisy's eye, or, newly born, Feast my heart's heart upon my native

rose; Here is more wholesome music for my

Than kingdoms past or present, and more The pomp of ages and the thrones of

Kings, The glory, grandeur of unrivaled state, The flame, the glitter of the mighty

great-What are are they, sweet, unto the sum of

A dream of earth's, a passage of gray

wings, yet but bubbles in the hand of Fate t caught her fancy or provoked her hate.

nate. Or this or that, the source of all their springs Ran dry at last; she smiled upon their race

race, She frowned-she breathed upon them and they broke, And were no more to her in any place, Nor thought of later, when her vision

woke То other tinsel, bright and frail as

Unworth a sunset or a bud of May.

IV. Ay, let me keep my placid leisure here, Where I may listen to the robins sing, Where I may breathe the balm of mine own spring

own spring, Watch mine own tree throughout the passing year, See bud and bloom and taste their mellow cheer, ch season finding in what time doth

Each season finding in which bring Some reason deep for hearty welcom-Some reason deep for hearty welcom-ing-Like mine own crickets piping sweet and clear, Yea, let the old world pass-the world of fame:

fame; Give me but nature in my native land; Beside her all the show of earth is tame-More in one rose than art can under-stand, In one white lly more of light and grace Than Pericles designed or lit Asnasia's face!-C. G. B., in Chicago Record.

### THESE ARE FUNNY.

He-What is your idea of heaven? She-I imagine it must be something like our summer resorts.

He-Indeed? And why, pray? San Quentin, Cal. The Insurance Com-She-The proportion of men to wome will be about the same.-Chicago News. men to women

"Did she break down when you told

## AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Thomas Flint Jr. is at the Palace. Dr. W. T. Barr of Fresno is at the Russ. Robert N. Bulla of Los Angeles is at the

Frand F. A. Hihn of Santa Cruz is at the Oc-

D. G. Bartnett, a rancher of Pacheco, is at the Grand J. S. Anderson, wife and daughter are at the California.

Rev. D. Alexander of San Anselmo is

at the Occidental. G. V. Crowell, captain of the Panama, is at the Occidental.

S. R. Young, a mining man of Lovelock, Nev., is at the Russ.

A. J. Hinds, the capitalist, of Santa Cruz, is at the Grand.

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ALL WHISKERS &	yesterday. The one cherished possession that remained to him was his mustache.

OCOCOCOCOCOCOCO and by a decree of the royal council of the Order of the Ties and Wheels, a mystic railroad man's what is known as the German empire is twenty-seven years old Nowhers to the doings of this most secret twenty-seven years old. Nowhere in the world, except in the United States, has owing to the negligence of one of the world, except in the United States, has owing to the negligence of one of the there been industrial and commercial loquacious members certain facts have loquacious members certain facts have leaked out and become public property. April 16, 1871, its component States formed "an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people". The total foreign The total foreign ments, as he was pleased to call them. He which was \$1,35,-\$1,952,808,000 in 1896-for legislative enactment to wipe out the cent. The events the German people." The total foreign trade of the empire, which was \$1.395,-665,000 in 1872, reached \$1,952,808,000 in 1896an increase of 40 per cent. The exports hirsute distinctions of his fellow conspira-It came last week. A notice has s of articles of domestic production, which in 1872 were valued at \$580,165,000, had in-creased by 1896 to \$864,327,000-an increase of about 49 per cent, in presence of such a fall in the price of all the products of fully one-half to the quantities of 1896 in those of 1872. About three-fourths of all the export trade of Germany is in articles to ther than the crude products of field or mine. They are sufficiently varied to in-ticate the existence of a highly developed industrial system, and among the coun-tries which furnish the chief markets for formidable commercial rivals. The British te ween them more than one-third of all the German exports of manufactures, and tween them more than one-third of all the German industry and commerce have between them made notable progress the trade of Germany is less than one-half of that with France, its secular foe. German industry and commerce have between them made notable progress the the same industry and commerce have between them made notable progress the the war with France has become 52,000,000 in 1885, and are probably 54,000,000 to rade and commerce. Not even in Great Britian are tween 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 on trade and commerce. Not even in Great Britian are the conditions of national prosperity more closely bound up with the free expan-sion of trade endity of concurrent. of articles of domestic production, which in 1872 were valued at \$580,165,000, had in-been been distributed among the greater mem-

heard as yet about Colonel Hitchcock, but he ought to be in the push. Pretty soon there will not be a bearded man on the block. All chins and lips with expres-sions running the scale from the simpering schoolboy to the villain in the show. Just imagine the Vanderbilt office without a mustache. Isn't it a fine thing for Chauncey and Cornelius to contemplate, and what will old Collis do to the lot of youngsters on his return. Oh, it's terrible! What am I going to do? Drown myself? Not a bit; worse. I'm going to STEVE BRODIE-E. C., City. At last accounts Steve Brodie, the jumper, was not dead. myself? Not a bit, where it done. But let us have a drink or two first to nerve me." And one more unwhiskered face

was added to the ranks of the railroad men on the "street."

W. W. Eldred, the glove manufacturer, of Seattle, is at the Russ.

Mrs. James McClatchy and Miss Emily McClatchy are at the Grand. T. H. Buckingham, the prominent fruit-

grower, of Vacaville, is at the Grand E. D. Lyman and G. D. Lyman, of Virginia City, Nev., are at the Occidental. W. C. Peyton, superintendent of the Santa Cruz Powder Works, is at the

Palace. William G. Kerchoff, one of the Yoemite Valley Commissioners, is at the Palace.

George T. Nicholson, passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe at Portland, ac-companied by his wife and child, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Palace.

EXPERT SWORDSWOMEN.

All well trained Spanish women are taught to handle the sword from their earliest years, and as a result they are noted for their admirable figure and easy walk.

BUTTE MINER'S CAT STORY. An interesting story is told by a miner Butte, Mont., who owns a venturesome

missioner of the State of California is Andrew J. Clunie and his office is at the southwest corner of California and Mont-gomery streets in San Francisco. An interesting story is cold by a linker of Butte, Mont, who owns a ventureseme pet cat. This cat, it is said, climbs up, and down the shaft, through drifts, cross-cuts, slopes and levels, and lives with the miners in the mine, who feed it from their dinner-pails. One day the owner took the cat into the orehouse and thoroughly washed its hair; then he conned the wash water and declares he HAZING-F. C., Berkeley, Cal. Hazing in colleges is not modern. In 1430 there was a rule in the Heldelberg University In 1430 there which forbid the practice by older dents of shaving the heads of new dents, or filling their ears with wax. panned the wash water and declares he assayed it for \$18 31.

tween 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 on the sade the commerce. Not even in Great Britain are 1 the conditions of national prosperity more closely bound up with the free expan-sion of trade; equality of opportunity is all that Germany needs to hold its own beside its rivals. Nothing would seem to be more obvious than that the interest of Germany is to stand for the "open door" in China, in Africa, and anywhere else that commercial ambition is apt to assume the form of carving out spheres of exclusive influence.—New York Times. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. COUNT IN CRIBBAGE-E. K., City. Three fours, a seven spot in hand and another four in hand counts twenty in cribbage.

DIRECTORY-C. T., Sierra Valley, Cal. Your communication in regard to a di-rectory should be addressed to the office of the San Francisco Directory, San Francisco, Cal. LONDON AND PARIS-S., Berkeley,

Cal. The city of London, England, is 64 feet above the level of the sea, and the city of Paris, France, is 115 feet above the level of the sea.

MUST BE STAMPED-S., City. Liqlors bottled for sale must be stamped at the time of bottling, irrespective of the fact that they may be kept in stock to be aged before being offered for sale. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER-G. O.,

be judged by official and private reports, has advance to be inevitable, and the attempt to blame

We regret to note that the general has the enmity of the Examiner, but the regret is not on his account, for the enmity of that sheet is to be desired. It is on account of the paper itself, which by its action is making a pitiful display of the qualities which cause it to be despised. When it turns its assaults against any man, that man, if aroused to anything above indifference, has reason to be grateful. A certificate of character from the Examiner would, if it had effect, damn a citizen of fair repute.

If the attacks keep up people will be forced to the conclusion that the Examiner is angry over the circumstance that its representatives, bent as they were on creating mischief, prolix in the propagation of falsehood, were sent out of Cuba in disgrace. They will have to think that the Examiner, instead of being grateful for the expulsion of a tribe of malign and disloyal scribes who constituted a reproach to journalism and a menace to the public welfare, is hurt. It will be noticed that no statement directly concerning this affair has been made in the anti-Shafter organ. It is content to express resentment after the fashion of the guerrillas it loves so well.

Meantime the picture of Shafter remains above the entrance to the Hearstling den. The laurel encircling it is fading, but there is no apparent tendency to replace it with a fresh wreath.

There is a gentleman at Portland who has announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency. While not posing as a prophet this paper predicts that he will be disappointed. But he might organize a Coxey army and have a fair show of being at the head of something.

There will be worldwide hope that England and Russia can manage to get along without fighting. If Russia may manage to get along without fighting. If they were to come together the nations of the earth be further increased by the effort to raise in that way would feel the jar.

Provided Spain cannot give up any territory without the consent of the Cortes the wisdom of getting that body into session without delay must be apparent to thoughtful Spanish statesmen

old State believes it had the only good National Guard nian farmers that the single tax on land is not an is- stars. to send to the front. New York has had a similar delusion.

At a recent athletic contest the victors were rewarded by a kiss from a beautiful girl. We venture to predict a boom in athletics.

With all respect for Admiral Sampson it must be admitted that he is inclined to be touchy. Nobody is trying to steal his thunder.

Even the prospectors who arrive penniless from the Klondike have something to be grateful for. At least they are back.

According to reports that have come to us the made an excellent record at Santiago. As to French Premier has announced that his Government the sickness among his men, this was considered in will ask the immediate adoption of two social reform the appellation "Old Glory" applied to the national bills of an economic nature. The first bill is to repeal the commander for it is nothing less than ridiculous. all existing taxes on real estate and personal property and replace them by a graduated income tax. The second bill proposes to establish a means by which all working people after they reach a certain age in life shall receive from the Government a pension suffi-

cient for their support. The workingman's pension bill is a development of the workingman's state insurance system, now in operation in Germany, and therefore is not a French idea. The taxation proposition, however, is peculiar to France. Like that proposed by Henry George, it

is a single tax system, but, instead of placing all taxes on land values as he proposes, it is designed to relieve land of all taxes whatever. A proposition of that kind is enough to make the author of "Progress and Poverty" turn in his grave; and on the other hand it would probably make a French radical shiver to be told that in the United States there are men who wish to remove all taxes from carital and place the whole burden of the state upon the land-owner.

The Brisson Ministry, being in office and having a working majority, though a small one. behind them, may possibly succeed in getting their single tax system adopted, and then we shall have an experiment on a large scale of the feasibility of such systems. The chances are that it cannot be successfully operated. There is an inherent injustice in all schemes of income taxation. If two men have an equal amount of property and capital, and one of them works industriously and the other does not, the first will have a much larger income than the second. He will therefore have to pay more than the other. Thus a tax is imposed upon industry and enterprise while idleness and thriftlessness are given a bounty in the form of exemption from taxation.

This injustice, which cannot be separated from income taxation of any kind, will be immensely increased by the Brisson policy of imposing the whole taxation scheme of the nation upon incomes. It will a sum sufficient not only for the expenses of the Government itself, but for pensioning workingmen. The proposition is therefore one of the most radical that has been advanced by a statesman for years. Now that it has been advanced, however, we may expect some

sue in this campaign, he may find it expedient to make his fight on a Brisson programme and advocate a single tax on incomes.

Of course the Sultan scoffs at American demands, He is a scoffer from away back, and so hardened that married. Such a mania ought to be allowed a chance he has been known to snigger at the European con- to become extinct. cert.

Dr. Pardee is getting unduly excited. Really, his chances do not seem worth making a fuss about.

Gomez and Garcia both show an inclination to bolt the convention.

statement will come as news, and strange news at that. Throughout the length and breadth of the land

banner has become one of our popular phrases, as familiar and as dear as household words. It has become accepted as something peculiar to our land and to our time: a title won for the flag in our civil wars; a name of honor bestowed upon it by the love and lovalty of an exuberant patriotism. It is something of a shock, therefore, to be told that after all we have but borrowed the phrase from the British, and that calling our banner "old glory" is like adopting as a national anthem a song set to the music of "God Save the Queen.'

Mr. Stone's reputation for accuracy and general scholarship gives weight to his statement concerning the origin of the phrase, and yet if it be true that the British have preceded us in the use of the term it is certain they have never employed it enough to make it familiar to the general public. Even dictionaries of phrase and fable and other reference books of the kind do not record it as of British origin or use. There has long been a discussion in this country as to the authorship of the term, and considerable study has been devoted to the subject, but Mr. Stone is the first to our knowledge to trace it back to the English. The question is one of literary curiosity merely, and yet it is of interest to all Americans. As the case

stands to-day the phrase is American and not British, by general use and common consent. We have made it the name of the starry banner by adopting it as a familiar phrase in common conversation and embodying it in our oratory, poetry and general literature. It requires a special and curious scholarship to know that the term has ever been applied to the standard of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, but all the world knows it as a name for the beautiful banner of

the stars and stripes.

It must be remembered, however, that the term has been adopted by us more for the sake of brevity than been adopted by us more for the sake of brevity than latanism of the Holy Alliance when it profor anything else. "Old Glory" is not so beautiful a phrase as the "star-spangled banner," and, moreover, it is not in any way descriptive of the flag. For the higher uses of oratory and poetry, therefore, it will never usurp the true and genuine name of our standard. It is short and terse and telling; has a good mouth-filling sound that suits well for cheering and hurrahs, but it lacks the beauty of an exact descripof our Populist reformers to take it up. In fact, as tiveness and the suggestion of eternal splendor which One trouble with Massachusetts is that the good Mr. Maguire has been busily informing the Califor- are compact in the rightful name of the banner of the

> The strange fact develops that a woman who recently killed herself in this city had inherited a suicidal mania, most of her family having voluntarily quit this world of woe. It seems a pity that she was

Shafter has not yet been accused of sowing the germs of yellow fever among his men; but then the war upon him has only started.

One beneficent effect of the war has been that it has awakened within Blanco the power to think.

her you were going abroad?" "Naw. I think she felt like doing one. though."-Indianapolis Journal.

"What is delaying the wedding?" inquired a guest at the ceremony which united an American fortune and a European title

"Possibly," replied Miss Cayenne,"they forgot to put a revenue stamp on the dowry and the Count refuses to accept the check."-Washington Star.

Bagley-Do you think women will ever

quit wearing corsets? Howland—Not as long as there are any obtuse men around to maintain that the things are detrimental to health .- Chicago

A. C., Martinez, Cal. The constitution of the United States says: "The President "Women are curious things," remarked

"Women are curious things," remarked Fogg, as he took his cigar out of his mouth in order to chuckle. "So I've heard before," said Bass, "but what is the particular curious thing you have in mind?" "When I got home last evening I found Mrs. Fogg in tears because the girl had broken a plate that Mrs. Fogg said had

Mrs. Fogg in tears because the girl had broken a plate that Mrs. Fogg said had

CLEANING WOOL-T. M., City. The been in the house ever since we went to housekeeping. And it was only last week that she made a touse over a dish that had been broken, just because it was cleaning of wool from sheep is called scouring. It consists of immersing the wool in an alkaline lye, which forms brand new. There's no knowing how to take a woman."-Boston Transcript. soap with the natural grease of

### A SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW.

fleece. This acts as detergent and cleans the wool thoroughly, when it is washed in running water. Then it undergoes a process called willying: that it, it is passed through a machine, which cleans it of dust and other impurities, after which it has to be passed through a ma-chine called a teaser to tear open the matted portions and render it fit for use. An amateur who had "a small quantity of wool, sufficient to make up two mat-tresses" might try the scouring process, but would find that it would be more trouble than the wool would be worth. The easiest way is to take it to a pro-fessional, who will do the work for a comparatively small sum. The old proverb says that no man apeciates his happiness until he has lost it. If the Latin-American republics fancy that their form of government is suf-ficiently guaranteed by international law, by the respect which they compel in Europe, they are indulging themselves in a delusion which the foreign intervention in the case of Mexico ought to have dis-pelled years ago. The indisputable truth is, although it hurts to confess it, that the independence of these republics continues BRITISH INDIA MONETARY SYS.

unmolested simply and solely on account of the powerful Monroe doctrine, which has been their true redemption; which has been like the vast shadow of the great nation of the north cast benevolently over the peoples of the south.

smaller silver coins only for sums of less than a rupee. Gold coins are not legal tender. There is no limit to coinage, but posed to send its fleets to this hemisphere the mint charge is 1 per cent. The debts of India to Great Britain require the anto attack its yet insecure independence and to give back into the power of Spain nual export of more than \$80,300,000. her fugitive children? It was this famous price of silver, however, dropped so principle, the more powerful because it was not then nor is it yet a law. Who was not then nor is it yet a law. Who prevented Central America half a century ago from becoming an English colony? The American Government, with its Clay-ton-Bulwer and Dallas-Clarendon treaties. Who prevented the establishment of an exotic monarchy in Mexico? The Ameri-can Government, with an "Enough" from Mr. Seward. Who prevented Spain from treating of the reconquest of the republics of the Pacific Coast when she sent them a royal commission and talked of reclaiming them? The same American Government, with a sign from the same Mr. Seward. Who prevented England from taking all the spoils she desired in Venezuela? The American Government, with a plain "No" from Mr. Cleveland. Who prevented Europe scarcely five years ago from re-storing the monarchy in Brazil? The American Government, with its opportune invocation of the Monroe doctrine. Who prevented the American Isthmus from passing in 1855 into the possession of the United States? The same American Gov-ernment, which did not desire dominion there, but preferred rather to be loyal to Colombia. The power of the United States once Who prevented Central America half a century

Colombia. The power of the United States once up. broken, this will be the fate of our re-publics: Our children must resign them-selves to loitering about the palaces of Princes. watching the proud processions its.

OLD REVENUE STAMPS-C. R. Berkeley, Cal. A 5-cent express red stamp of the internal revenue series of the days of the Rebellion in the United States is offered by dealers at prices va-rying from 10 to 50 cents, according to state of perfection. A 2-cent playing card blue stamp is offered for 30 cents. These figures will give you an idea of the value of such relics.

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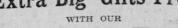
"Has he given up smoking since he be-came engaged?" "No; but he has taken to carrying his cigars in the side pocket of his coat in-stead of the upper vest pocket next to his heart."—Chicago Post.

----Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is a sure c of diarrhea, dysentery, ill effects of h water, fevers, etc.

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nual export of more than \$80,300,000. The price of silver, however, dropped so low in 1882 that this amount was increased by over \$51,100,000 in payment of gold premiums. This fall in silver led to the closing of the mints to silver on June 26, 1893, and the avowed policy to return to the gold standard. The law of July, 1861, prohibited bank issues of currency. The Government issues currency upon Government securities, receivable for all debts, public and private. On the day that the mints were closed to silver coin-age they were, by an act passed that day, authorize to issue rupees at the value of is 4d in exchange for gold buillon of British gold coins, the rate being 15 ru-pees to the sovereign. Although not gen-eral legal tender in India. English sover-eigns and half sovereigns were accepted in 1892 at the public treasuries in payment of Government dues. That was a modi-fied plan of the Government's own pro-posal to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold standard of the rupee. In 1894 the experimental attempt of the British India Council to prevent further decline in the value of the ru-pee and to dominate the rate of exchange between Calcutta and London was given up. In January of that year the mini-mum rate of 15% pence per rupee was no longer insisted upon, but all tenders for bids were to be considered on their mer-lts.

TEM-A. D. R., San Rafael, Cal.

rupee are unlimited legal tender,

present monetary system of British \$ndia was established September 1, 1835, on the

single silver standard. The rupee and half

but