SATURDAY MAY 25, 1901

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WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE 1408 G St., N. W. MORTON E. CRANE, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until \$:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes, open until \$:30 o'clock. 633 McAllister, open until \$:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until \$:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 2261 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until \$ o'clock. 1056 Valencia, open until \$ o'clock. 1056 Clock. NW. corner. Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until \$ o'clock. NW. corner. Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until \$ o'clock. ner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock 2200 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Alcazar—"The First Born" and "Gloriana." Grand Opera-house—"The Queen of Chinatown." California—"Barbara Frietchie." Central—"Shadows of a Great City." 'The Toy Maker. umbia-"Heartsease.

Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties thutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afterno er's-Vaudeville

Sutro Baths-Swimming. Emeryville Racetrack-Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. Watkins-Tuesday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, Horses, ules, etc., at Twelfth and Harrison streets.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER.

residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer esorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

PARTISAN CONSISTENCY.

THE Seattle Times finds itself enraged by The Call's use of the term "Altbryangeldism" to describe that queer political mixture which has been on tap in this country since 1896. Our critic declares that it is unAmerican to indulge in such criticism of the minority party, and asks if it is wise or prudent to do so "in a republic like ours, where the safety of the nation and the liberties of the people depend upon a very equal division of the people into political parties."

The republic and the liberties of the people seen to have stood that sort of thing very well so far, and we are unable to comprehend how they are endangered by criticizing a minority and not by serving a majority party the same way. The Times seasons, adorns and illustrates its lecture on propriety by calling Republicanism "Hannaism" and declaring that "it has uniformly stood for oppression, while Bryanism and Altgeldism have always stood for greater liberty and greater benefits to the common people, and as between the two every honest man will choose Bryanism, even with all the sneers and leers which such publications as The Call may choose to make."

Now that is good. Twice the whole people have had the chance to choose between the two, and according to this Seattle oracle all the honest ones have chosen Bryanism. Then a vast majority of our people are not honest.

The Times should go and study logic for a few years, and then take such a turn in physics as to learn not to sit on a limb and saw the same off between

We believe in freedom of criticism and that the same rule applies to minority and majority parties and is equally American. The people are the final judges. They sift the wheat from the chaff, the true from the false, as they did in 1896 and 1900. We deny the Times' position that only dishonest men voted against Bryan. To admit is to disclose the most horrible situation that can be conceived for a republic. We do not deny that the supporters of Mr. Bryan honestly believed that they were doing right, but we think, as do a large majority of our countrymen, that

No doubt Mr. Bryan is a model of the domestic and civic virtues, but he can be that and at the same time be the most fantastic freak that has ever cavorted and kicked high in American politics. His principles are certainly not Democratic, when measured by the teachings of Jefferson or passed upon by the best living experts on the subject of Democracy. If the country is deprived of the benefits of two political parties, nearly equally divided, no one but Mr. Bryan is to blame. He has alienated the common sense of the country from the party he has created and led, elect State officers, but in neither is there any doubt and an equal division is not possible till he gets out of the way.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has declined with thanks an appointment to act as a volunteer garbage inspector in her ward in Chicago on the ground that she has arranged for certain social functions for the summer at Newport; and so Chicago loses the joy of having a society leader for a garbage woman, while Newport portant as well as the most interesting, for whatever has the satisfaction of having a garbage inspector for

Europe owes us a large amount of money on the balance of trade, but from the number of Americans who are rushing across the Atlantic for a good time this summer it looks as if most of it would be burned

THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS.

T is expected that Mrs. McKinley's gratifying improvement and rapid convalescence will permit the President's party to leave for Washington to-day. The gratification felt by the people at this close of the President's visit originates entirely in happiness at the recovery of Mrs. McKinley. Californians have not tired of his sojourn and would willingly see it extended, if under conditions agreeable to him and his.

While his tour was necessarily shortened by the unforeseen circumstance of his wife's illness, it has been beneficial to the West and to Western interests. He and his Cabinet have received new impressions of the vastness of the country and the rapid multiplication of its very varied interests. They have traversed the expanse of country that has always been spread out under the skies, and have been impressed by the use and development of its resources by the touch of man's hand and his energy and enterprise. East of the Mississippi is a great country wrought upon by a dense population. But this side of that river lies a vaster domain and of more varied natural resources which invites and will sustain an equally dense and a far more enterprising population.

Heretofore this larger part of our share of the continent has been somewhat neglected by the Government. But this condition will be mitigated by such tours as the President has undertaken. It was purely unselfish on his part. He is not looking to a further renewal of the honors worthily bestowed by his countrymen, and has no projected interest as a candidate in the future. His purpose was purely public and economic, and related to the interests of the people. Of our people he has been able to form a most favorable judgment. They have all been his neighbors and his friends, sharing with him the days of anxiety to which he was providentially subjected, and sharing with him also the pleasure and happiness of the passing of the cloud which was for a time upon him.

His influence in national affairs has always been on the side of development of the whole country, symmetrically and harmoniously.

He can certainly point to the triumphant working out of his economic ideas in the prosperity of all the people, and we may depend upon him to urge the application of his policies to the further, more rapid and needed development of the West.

Especially do our Pacific seaports need public attention. This coast wants more and better harbor lights, buoys and signals. We need more lightships. If wireless telegraphy justify the expectations it has raised, we want a wireless telegraph station on the Farallones, and on certain islands of the Aleutian archipelago, in the interest of navigation and for the use of the weather service. We need attention to the interests of navigation on this coast equal to that on the Atlantic. The weather service now enjoys telegraphic facilities in the West Indies. The great storms born there are now notified to the whole Atlantic coast, so that immense saving results from the cautioning of sea commerce, and its warning of the coming storm. Hatteras is shorn of much of its terrors and the losses of commerce are minimized.

If the country is to be great its greatness must extend to all its borders. If it is to be permanently prosperous that prosperity must be general and not partial or sectional.

These ends are brought within easier reach by the tour of the President, and the people will reasonably expect economic results of the greatest value to them.

California speeds the parting guest with a genuine effusion of feeling. Our hospitality is unspent and we would gladly express it in more emphatic terms should occasion require.

Our thoughts will be with the President and his wife on their homeward journey. May its every mile be pleasant, and their return to more familiar scenes only serve to emphasize the pleasure of their experiences in the midst of us.

ELECTIONS OF THE YEAR.

UCH State elections as will be held this fall will not be of much interest to the nation as a whole, but in the commonwealths where they are to occur the political pot is already beginning to boil, and in two of them, Virginia and Ohio, it is probable the contests will be quite vigorous.

It has been hitherto deemed fairly certain that in Ohio the Republicans would renominate Governor Nash, but recently there have appeared evidences of a considerable opposition to him. It is quite likely of course that when the convention meets the opposition will prove to have been more noisy than strong, getting up an earnest fight against him. In one respect the Governor is fortunate in having such an opposition, for according to the reports that come to us the main argument used against him is that he has made himself unpopular by stopping the Cincinnati prize-fight. It is safe to say that any votes he may lose among the sporting element on that account will be more than compensated by those of good citizens who respect him for the action.

The Democrats of Ohio are approaching the contest with the usual number of faction fights by way of preliminaries. There are some among them who wish John R. McLean to run again and open another barrel. Others would like Tom L. Johnson to make the race. Johnson, however, seems determined to remain out of it himself and to be doing his best to keep McLean out also. He has declared in favor of nominating John J. Lentz, formerly a Congressman of some notoriety. Lentz is known as an ultrapartisan and cannot be expected to win over any Republican voters, so it would seem that Johnson is willing to have a Democratic defeat this fall rather than have a victory that might bring into public view an Ohio Democrat to compete with him for the support of the party as a candidate for the Presidency.

In Iowa as soon as the Republicans have nominated their candidate all will be over but the shouting. The interest in the situation there is due to the relations of Minister Conger to the nomination for Governor. It seems to be conceded he can have it if he wishes, but as yet he appears undecided whether to return to China or to stay at home and be Governor.

From Virginia come reports that not since the days f Mahone has there been such a contest for the Governorship as that now going on between Attorney General Montague and Congressman Swanson. It s said Swanson represents the machine and Montague is making a whirlwind canvass of the State for the purpose of rousing the young Democracy against the bosses. In his speeches he has bitterly denounced the administration of party affairs in the State and is meeting with enthusiastic receptions wherever he goes.

Maryland is to elect two State officers, and the announcement that Gorman would take personal charge of the campaign has given something of national interest to the election. New Jersey is to elect a Governor, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are to about the result or any considerable campaigning being done.

Perhaps the most interesting contest of the year will be that in New York City, where Hill has organized a Democratic fight against Tammany, and where the citizens of all parties seem determined at last to elect an honest municipal administration. That election, moreover, is likely to be the most imconcerns Tammany Hall concerns national as well as local politics, and consequently the whole country may be affected by the result of the vote in the city.

The British papers have ceased talking about the war and are now discussing the coal tax. The one subject is about as unpleasant as the other, but anything for a change.

DEMANDS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

DECENTLY in a discussion of the question of rates of fare offered by railway companies to the Pan-American Exposition some authorities on railroad matters argued that if rates were fixed at what are known as popular prices the movement of passenger travel would be larger than the roads can handle. One of them said railroad officials "should remember that all who travel are not attracted by cheap excursions, and that those who do not want to go to the fair have a right to demand that their regular service shall not be disturbed."

While the validity of the argument may be disputed, it is undeniable that at present the tremendous expansion of American energy in traffic and travel has surpassed the preparations made for handling it by even the most enterprising roads. It will be remembered that some difficulty was experienced in this State in obtaining cars to handle the citrus fruit crop, and the situation seems to be far worse in the East.

A recent dispatch from Philadelphia said: "With orders enough ahead to keep five hundred hands busily employed for months, the blanket mills of William & James Stafford in Manayunk have shut down. to remain closed for two weeks. This unusual condition is due to the fact, it is stated, that all the storage room the company has at its command is choked with manufactured goods, and it is unable to get transportation facilities to carry the products away. Half a thousand wage-earners are thus thrown out of work when, under ordinary conditions, they might be actively and uninterruptedly engaged. Both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads are accessible to the Stafford mills, and both corporations have been appealed to, but owing to the generally prosperous state of business in the Manayunk manufactories the roads are having the greatest difficulty in trying to take care of the business offered them.'

The railroad men are of course making every effort to handle the business and to be ready for future expansion. The American Economist notes that within a space of two weeks orders were given by various roads for upward of 2000 freightcars. Of course passenger-cars and locomotives will be ordered in proportion. It will be seen that the prosperity of the country is making the railroad men work hard to keep up with the procession. What would be the condition of the country if at this time our railroads were under Government control and we had to wait for Congress to meet and make an appropriation before orders could be given for new cars and new locomotives?

Persons who have missed the name of Roosevelt in the news of the day recently may probably be satisfied by the explanation of the Springfield Republican that "he has been swallowed up in the amplitudinous quietude of the Vice Presidency." The fate seems to be a sad one, but as Teddy is vigorous he may vet

Among the many reasons which have been given to explain the gladness that will attend President Mc-Kinley's return to his Washington home is one somewhat overlooked in the general congratulation of the Presidential party. McKinley will be for a time at least scot-free.

Lipton is to repair Shamrock II and bring her over to make the race notwithstanding the bad luck that has attended her; and while the affair promises to be a walkover for us it will not do to be too sure of it, for in this world it sometimes happens that pluck wins in spite of luck.

Several oil companies in Texas have offered "a limited number of full-paid non-assessable shares at 25 cents each," and one has gone so far as to offer stock at 6 cents a share. That comes very near raking the State financially with a fine tooth comb.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

What the Federal Government Has Done in One Hundred Years to Create a Great National Library.

> By Herbert Putnam, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

> > (COPYRIGHT, 1901.)

XV .- THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Uses of the Library.

As to use also: A library does not write books, nor does it make them. It does not engage in scientific research. It helps to disseminate knowledge, but only by accumulating, preserving and making available the sources of knowledge, not by multiplying them. It informs as to what knowledge exists, and what opinion. But it is not a university. It does not instruct, and it has no opinions of its own to promulgate or promote.

by the present constituency of readers. They circulate this as widely and as rapidly as possible. Their usefulness may to a certain degree be estimated by the number of books they circulate. Their usefulness may in a sense be claimed to

Aids to the Nation's Scholarship.

out their funds are small, and, as time goes on, the collections cannot represent more than the working tools which the officials or scientists must have near their desks. In course of time the Federal libraries of Washington will form one organic system with the library of Congress as the center.

As a Storehouse of Knowledge.

When it was founded, a hundred years ago, the Library of Congress was created merely as a convenience to the members of Congress, and it still retains the title which was then given to it, although its functions have broadened. It is now a library of general scope; it is in a building distinct from the Capitol; it is performing a service to the executive departments and to the public at large, and it maindistinct from the Capitol; it is performing a service to the executive departments and to the public at large, and it maintains the Copyright Office, which is as distinctively administrative in its functions as is the Patent Office. But, constitutionally, the library is not classed with the executive departments of the Government. The Librarian is, to be sure, designated by the President of the United nated by the President of the United States; but the Librarian administers the library under the direct supervision of Congress; he appoints his subordinates under rules prescribed by Congress; he applies directly to Congress for the appro-priations for the maintenance of the library, and he renders his annual report direct to Congress. There is not in the case of the library, as there is in the case

a certain degree be estimated by the number of books they circulate. Their usefulness may in a sense be claimed to be at a maximum then they can show not a single book resting on the shelves and the books as a whole wearing out by use faster than they can be replaced. They are trying to reach all ages and every class in the community. They are supplying not merely the books which are instructive but those which are purely recreative. Particularly, however, they are seeking to acquire the books which are useful, and their purpose is immediate practical use rather than mere preservation.

Now the library of Congress also seeks to acquire and supply books to be immediately useful, but it does much more than this. It is the national library of the United States. It has a duty, therefore, to accumulate and to preserve every bit of material constituency of the library, or to the present generation of readers. Local libraries cannot acquire everything. They have not the space, they have not the funds. There should, however, be one library in the country which should acquire everything obtainable and appropriate in a library relating to that country, whether written or printed. For years the library of Congress has been accumulating on this principle. Its funds for purchase were small, but it was aided by the copyright act. For since 1870 it has been made tipe depositary, without cost, of two copies of every book and periodical and of most of the other articles entered under the copyright law of the United States, and for fourteen years prior to 1870 it was the beneficiary of one copy. The national libraries of other countries do not, however, limit themselves to the literature which is merely domestic with them. The British Museum, for instance, recognizes the whole world as its field. The national libraries of other countries do not, however, limit themselves to the literature which is merely domestic with them. The British Museum, for instance, recognizes the whole world as its field. The national libraries of other Founding of the Great Library.

The Library of Congress was created by act of Congress in the year 1800. The centennial of Washington as the Capital City is also, therefore the centennial of the library. But in 1814 the existing collection (some 3000 volumes) was entirely destroyed by the fire which the British troops started in the Capitol. The private library of ex-President Jefferson (6700 volumes) was soon after purchased by Congress, and formed the basis for a new growth. This continued until 1851, when a second fire, this time accidental, destroyed all but 20,-000 of the 55,000 then existing volumes. Since that catastrophe, however, the growth has been uninterrupted and has had special impetus from several sources. Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated to repair immediate losses, and later two great special purchases were made, one of the collection of Peter Force and the other of the manuscripts of the Marquis de Rochambeau. In 1866 the books in possession of the Smithsonian Institution, amounting to 40,000 volumes, were transferred to the library, with an agreement that future accessions through exchange should follow. In 1870 the copyright work was transferred to the library and with it the two copies of publications required to be filed to perfect the entry for copyright.

These events, however, tended chiefly to the enlargement of the collection. It had been founded as a library for the use of Congress. Its scope was now broadened from one limited to the requirements of a legislative-body to one whose limits were but the limits of recorded knowledge. Otherwise, however, the ninety-seven years from the creation to the opening of the new building in 1897 had produced no organic change. There was a great accumulation of matrial, but it was as yet undifferentiated.

Reorganizing the Vast Collections.

The new building implied a purpose for Founding of the Great Library.

Reorganizing the Vast Collections.

The new building implied a purpose for the library far wider than that of its founding. The building was not a mere wing of the Capitol, it was set apart distinct. It was designed and completed as the largest, most commodious library building in the world; also the most decorative and the most costly. It was capable of a broad and a highly differentiated service which had not been possible in the crowded room and with the overburdened administration at the Capitol.

Since 1897 the library has been undergoing a reorganization with reference to this broader and more highly specialized service. The material itself, which had been accumulating in mass, has been set apart, sift and summarily classified; the printed books and namphlets now form one division, the documents another, the manuscrips another, the maps and charts another, the music another, the Smithsonian deposit another, the prints still another. There is now a distinct group of employes with a responsible chief for each one of Reorganizing the Vast Collections. There is now a distinct group of employes with a responsible chief for each one of these divisions. There is also a distinct group devoting itself exclusively to the group devoting itself exclusively to the business involved in the acquisition of material, whether by purchase, gift or exchange; another group is attending exclusively to its receipt; another group is occupied exclusively with the classification of this material and its preparation for use in the way of catalogues and other aids. The direct service to the reader, besides having attention in each one of these several divisions handling the special material (documents, manuscripts, maps, music and prints) has its general and liberal provision in the main reading room, in the reading room for the current perfodicals and in the reading room for the blind, and a specialized service from a distinctive group of workers with the current performance of the current performanc from a distinctive group of workers to are prepared to aid in inquiries in-lying elaborate research.

Large Force Now Employed.

Large Force Now Employed.

Auxiliary to all the above is a fully equipped bindery for the repair and binding of the library books and a printing office for the printing of the catalogue cards and forms, and of the bibliographic publications. The copyright work is now set off in a distinct division employing the exclusive services of forty-five persons, a number greater than the entire staff of the library in the old building.

Distinct again from all of these divisions having the custody of special material or special functions with reference to the material as a whole, is a small group at the head of which is the librarian in chief, having the general administrative supervision of the work as a whole.

The building and grounds are cared for by a separate organization—engineers, janitors, etc.—under a superintendent, himself appointed by the President. This official acts also as disbursing agent for all payments made out of the library appropriations.

The present employes in the library proper number 185 and in the Copyright

all payments made out of the library appropriations.

The present employes in the library proper number 185 and in the Copyright Office forty-five, while the care of the building and grounds requires now a force (Including charwomen) of III persons. Only statistics can make evident such requirements. The building with its courts covers three and one-half acres of ground; it includes over 10.000,000 cubic feet and eight acres of floor space; it has 2150 windows to be kept clean; it is finished in costly marble and mosaics and decorated with costly paintings, which must receive assiduous care, and it employs elaborate machinery—heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, book railways and pneumatic tubes—which must be smoothly operated and kept in order. Present Size of the Collections.

Present Size of the Collections.

An average of 2000 persons visit this building every day in the year. It is wired for 6000 electric lamps and its heating requires 3000 tons of coal per annum. Its care and the responsibility for its proper maintenance and physical equipment rest with its superintendent, not with the Librarian. Special appropriations are placed at his disposal, which now average about \$82,000 a year. This is exclusive of appropriations for furniture and shelving, which are granted as the gradual equipment of the rooms for particular uses progresses.

The contents of the library proper have now reached the following figures: Printed books and pamphlets (not including duplicates in the Copyright Office), 995,000; manuscripts, 27,000; maps and charts, 55,000; manuscripts, 27,000; maps and charts, 55,000; music, 294,000; prints, 84,000.

Here is a huge mass of material which of itself indicates the needs of a large force and one competent for specialized service. That force is gradually being provided.

Now this institution is a library. Its work is not merely to administer, like an executive bureau; nor to investigate and compile, like a scientific bureau. The function of a library is, first, to accumulate material; second, to make it useful. The material which it accumulates is of a defined species. A library is not a museum, nor is it an art gallery. It does not acquire specimens in science nor ordinary

K. Casher, a Vallejo merchant, is at the C. H. Riege, a stationer of Fresno, is at

Charles P. Braslan, a seed merchant of San Jose, is at the Palace.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Josse D. Carr of Salinas is at the Pal

W. L. Valentine, a railroad man of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Palace.

C. H. Phillips, a capitalist and well-known real estate dealer of San Jose, is

A. Musto, who conducts a general mer chandise business at Stockton, is a guest at the Grand.

from Santa Clara and is registered at the

brother of Edwin W. Joy, the druggist, of

Chaffee, accompanied by her daughter arrived here from New York and is at the

DIMES-T. H. F., Watsonville, Cal. Dealers do not offer a premium for dimes of 1836.

SOLDIER'S PENSION-T. F., Los Angeles, Cal. A pension check issued to a soldier entitled to receive the same is not subject to attachment for debt.

PLAY THE FOOL-J. T. H., Vallejo.

MAHOGANY TREE-Enq., Oakland, Cal. The mahogany tree is a native of the West Indies and of South America. It grows to a height of from 80 to 100 feet and its growth is very slow.

GUNS-A. P. de B., Alameda, Cal. bore of the largest guns in the royal Brit-ish navy is tweive inches. The largest in the United States navy is fifteen inches. No nation has any guns in its navy of

Baden, Cal. The best time made by Head-HUMMINGBIRDS-S., Parkfield, Cal.

F. A. Lucas in an exhaustive article on hummingbirds written in 1897 has the fol-lowing: "The family of hummingbirds is exclusively American, and its range ex-tends from Patagonia to British Amer-

Punta Arena, Cal. A mortgage, like a promissory note, is an obligation in writing. In California if executed in the State it runs four years from the time of maturity, if executed outside of the State two years. ROCHESTER INSTITUTION-Subscri-

POSITION ON A STEAMER-M. W. S.

Francisco and foreign ports should file his application at the office of any company running such steamers, stating what posi-tion he would like to fill. TAKING UP LAND-F. B., Ravenna, Cal. The taking up of government land for homestead is vested in the head of the

RAILROAD SPEED-E. J. B., City.

MILLIONAIRE-Subscriber, City. In different countries the qualifications for millionaires differ. In the United States it takes \$1,000,000 to entitle the pos-

ganic system with the library of Congress as the center.

As a Storehouse of Knowledge.

Washington is, moreover, itself becoming the center of research for scholars in general, particularly in the departments of history, law, political and social science, ethnology and those natural and physical sciences which may be studied to advantage in connection with the scientific collections in Washington or with the scientific work being carried on in the Smithsonian Institution, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the naval observatory, etc. It is already the seat of various colleges and it is within one hour of the American University most famed for advanced graduate research. In all such research the national library is ready to aid.

But being a national library, its duties extend still further. It should render whatever service is within its power to scholarly research all over the United States, and, as a fact, it endeavors to do so. Inquiries come to it by mail from every State in the Union. It answers them directly so far as it is able, and where the answer cannot be given out of the material in its possession it seeks to indicate where it may be had.

Now these inquiries, as well as those addressed to it officially, involve almost every branch of human knowledge which has any literature; many also that have no literature. To answer, it must, so far as possible, have books; it must have the bibliographies showing what books exist on any given subject in addition to those which it has; it must have catalogues showing what of these books are in its own collection; and, so far as possible, catalogues of other collections showing where are to be found those books which it does not possess. Lastly, it must have the men competent not merely to produce a given book specifically named—this is the easiest and simplest service—but competent to advise as to what literature exists upon a given subject and the relative bearing of each book whon a given subject of inquiry, and the best method of pursuing t MAN WITH THE IRON MASK-D. "The Man with the Iron Mask" was a mysterious prisoner in France wearing a mask and closely confined under M. de a mask and closely comments. St. Mars at Pignerol, 1679; St. Marguerite, 1687, and at the Bastile, 1698, where he died November 19, 1703. He was of noble mein

Choice candles, Townsend's, Palace Hotel Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Townsend's California glace fruits, 50c a

Best eyeglasses, specs, 10 to 40c. Look out for 81 Fourth, front of barber and grocery. PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS AND

PARADES. All in the Wasp's sixty-page Presidential souvenir. On sale every-where. 25 cents.

There is a Chinese farm in Florida where the Johns have gone somewhat ex-tensively into the "small truck" business, shipping their product to New York. They have made a success of it. cannot supply from its own staff. In time, therefore, its endeavor to become a bureau of information for the entire country is likely to be realized in a very broad sense. At present it is in itself equipped particularly to answer with expert opinion inquiries involving history and topography, particularly of America; genealogy, political and social science, statistics, including the legislation of various countries, and general literature.

The processes of the library do not essentially differ from those in any other large and active reference library. The effort is, first, to select the book which is to be got; second, to get it; third, to prepare it for use; fourth, to make it useful.

Sailing under false colors are all cheap and toisonous domestic substitutes of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, great South American tonio

Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. Is cts.

E. W. Oaks, an extensive fruit raiser of Riverside, is at the Palace.

W. H. Lee, a well-known book publisher of Chicago, registered at the Palace yes-

Judge H. G. Pond, who is one of the largest prune growers of the State, is up

Congressman Charles F. Joy of St. Louis, Mo., is at the Palace. He is a

Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, the wife of General

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

DIXON AND SMITH-George Dixon and Solly Smith had "a meet" in Wood-ward's Pavilion October 4, 1897, when Smith was declared the victor in twenty

Cal. "Let me play the fool, with mirth and laughter, etc.," is to be found in the "Merchant of Venice," act I, scene I, words spoken by Gratiano.

ber, Santa Rosa, Cal. To ascertain if such an institution as you ask about is in operation in Rochester, N. Y., address a communication to the Chief of Police of that city, enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply.

position on a steamer plying between San

issue a great number of volumes, as to aid in investigations which may have important consequences to the nation or to scholarship. road in the United States is said to be the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, speed from 60 to 63 miles per hour. That road has a record of 72.69.

aid in investigations which may have important consequences to the nation or to scholarship.

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GAME LAWS-H. M., City. The close season in California for deer is between the 1st of October of any year and the 1st any rail, curlew, ibis or plover, it is be-tween the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October of any year. The game laws of this State have no mention of geese as protected birds.

UNITED STATES CENTS-R., Santa Cruz, Cal. The first copper cents coined the United States were those of 1793. rious designs were issued by the States. There were the Vermont cent of 1785, the Connecticut cent of 1785, the Massachusetts cent of 1785 and the New Jersey cent of 1785. There were also about two dozen colonial cents.

and was treated with profound respect, but his keepers had orders to dispatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table and stood in his presence. For additional information in relation to this prisoner see Temple Bar, May, 1872.

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