

The San Francisco office of the Daily Record-Union and Weekly Union is at 208 Montgomery street.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

Time only augments the general judgment and popular verdict that no other paper on the coast offers its subscribers such advantages as does the WEEKLY UNION. Its being issued in semi-weekly form is a system injurious to the benefit of its readers that any return to the old system would be met with a storm of protest from all over the land.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 104 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 103 1/2 for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$1 5/8; gold, 112 1/2; silver, 60 1/2; discount, 4 1/2; sugar, 11 1/2; flour, 10 1/2; wheat, 10 1/2; corn, 5 1/2; cotton, 10 1/2; wool, 10 1/2; hosiery, 10 1/2; shoes, 10 1/2; clothing, 10 1/2; furniture, 10 1/2; hardware, 10 1/2; iron, 10 1/2; steel, 10 1/2; machinery, 10 1/2; building, 10 1/2; transportation, 10 1/2; public utilities, 10 1/2; miscellaneous, 10 1/2.

San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 20 buying, 21 selling; At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 108 1/2 for No. 1; 107 1/2 for No. 2; 106 1/2 for No. 3; 105 1/2 for No. 4; 104 1/2 for No. 5; 103 1/2 for No. 6; 102 1/2 for No. 7; 101 1/2 for No. 8; 100 1/2 for No. 9; 99 1/2 for No. 10; 98 1/2 for No. 11; 97 1/2 for No. 12; 96 1/2 for No. 13; 95 1/2 for No. 14; 94 1/2 for No. 15; 93 1/2 for No. 16; 92 1/2 for No. 17; 91 1/2 for No. 18; 90 1/2 for No. 19; 89 1/2 for No. 20.

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AN EVENING OF ADVANCING CIVILIZATION.

The New York Times remarks upon the steady and unmistakable growth among American women in the Atlantic States of a tendency to plumpness wholly foreign to the earlier generations of Yankees. It says: "Our women do not look as they used to—twenty-five, or even fifteen, years since. Their proportions have visibly increased, as almost anyone may see who will use his eyes. New York will serve as an example. Formerly a really stout woman here was pretty apt to be a foreigner. Now stout women are very common, and round, plump women of Anglo-Saxon blood and origin are conspicuously plenty. The reality of this change may be admitted, and the question next arises, to what is it attributable? In New England it can hardly be thought that climate has exercised any such tendency, and therefore we must seek some other cause. We have little hesitation in ascribing the change primarily to the progress of enlightenment in the kitchen. A generation ago the art of cooking was in a very low state, and dyspepsia and kindred diseases were the rule rather than the exception in New England. During the last quarter of a century, however, more wholesome methods of preparing food have been brought into general use, with the inevitable result of improving the blood, and consequently the breed, of the American people. In the great West, where the tendencies toward generous sustenance were encouraged by the bounty of nature, a race of exceptionally robust and stalwart men and women sprang up. In California the effect of climate has been perhaps more marked than anywhere else. In San Francisco there has been raised a people combining the ruddy and clear complexion of the English with the delicately cut features of the Atlantic States Americans; thus forming a peculiarly perfect and handsome whole, and as a result there is a far greater average of feminine beauty in that city than can be found outside of it, on the continent. Here we have a specially favorable climate co-operating with an improved order of food, and both together have produced as fine physical results as have been attained anywhere, and perhaps finer. There can be no doubt that the traditional leanness and angularity of American women is disappearing, and that in the course of another generation there will be very few traces of it remaining. Good food, more sensible clothing, a better comprehension of the laws of health, and the increased comforts which go with the steady diffusion of prosperity among the masses, must produce this result; and it is even possible that half a century hence our posterity will be lamenting the tendency to corpulence among the ladies, as earnestly as the tendency to leanness was deplored twenty years ago.

CONCERNING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND INQUIRY.

Some worthy and well-meaning, but narrow-minded people, at intervals undertake to stem the current of modern freedom of inquiry in religious matters, and to that end threaten with vague pains and penalties those who represent the spirit of the age. The adherents of orthodoxy may be said to be divided into two general classes; the one comprises those who seek to stifle discussion by the old-fashioned denunciation of sacrilege against whatever has raised profanely to touch the sacred things; the other consists of such as affect an air of candor and willingness to invite investigation, but who always end by showing, to their own satisfaction at least, that the adversary is somehow disqualified for the task he has essayed. This last class indeed bears a curious family likeness to the Spiritualists, who abuse scientific men because they do not recognize the "phenomena," but who refuse to allow any investigation to be made unless all the lights are put out, and the inquirers are pledged not to try to catch hold of the medium. Naturally the result of offering such conditions of examination is that scientists shrug their shoulders and abandon the subject. In regard to orthodox Science, however, does not retire from the field, but when denied the right of a fair daylight test, insists on taking it, and proceeds calmly and dispassionately to the work, as to a task which has to be done. An illustration of the second class of orthodox modes of defense (or evasion) was given by a San Francisco preacher, Dr. Guard, the other day, when, in an attempt to meet the arguments of Ingersoll, he asserted that the latter was unfit to enter upon such an inquiry, because he was a skeptic. Apparently it did not occur to Dr. Guard that Colonel Ingersoll's skepticism was the result of inquiry. This kind of perverted ingenuity, however, is precisely similar to that of the Spiritualists, who assert that to appreciate the "phenomena" it is necessary to be a believer; in other words, to be credulous, and unguarded by the caution which a scientific habit of observation imparts. It is necessary, however, to point out, for the information of all who have ranged themselves with either of these classes in opposition to free inquiry, that the utility of that kind of resistance has ceased. It is also necessary to point out that the discussion of religious questions has forever passed beyond the jurisdiction of the so-called religious press, and that it is henceforth enrolled among those which the secular press will treat freely, because public opinion demands and sanctions such discussion. Some people no doubt have failed to realize yet what changes have occurred of late years in this respect, and it may be well to help them to an apprehension of the truth. We are not now speaking of what may happen, but of what has happened. Religious questions are to-day everywhere handled by the secular press, and wherever they are handled the tendency is to challenge the foundations of Christianity, if not to take for granted its abandonment by cultivated minds.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

It is often asserted by speakers and writers that there is a great opening for manufacturers in this State, and yet the facts remain, first, that capitalists are indisposed to invest in such enterprises, and second, that very few such enterprises have succeeded in the past. The causes of failure have been various, but perhaps the most formidable has been the want of a sufficient market. Labor has been dear here, and when material cost as much as in the Eastern States, it has been found difficult to compete with the products of that region. Chinese labor has not only failed to solve the problem, but in some cases has complicated it. Thus in the manufacture of boots and shoes, where Chinese were at first employed, they utilized the knowledge they gained by going into the business for themselves, and at once proceeded to drive their former employers from the market by selling goods 33 per cent. cheaper than the product of white men who could be sold. There is reason to believe that the same thing would happen in almost any manufacture after a little while, for there are now plenty of Chinese capitalists in the State, and if they thought the Government would protect them they would no doubt be willing to purchase machinery, and enter upon more extensive operations. If the Chinese were got rid of, however, it does not follow that the establishment of manufactures would be facilitated greatly. While labor and fuel and rent and gas are all very much more costly here than at the East, the inducements to embark capital in manufactures are not sufficient to produce any marked change in the situation. Before local enterprise can succeed in competition with Eastern enterprise, it must be able to produce as cheaply as the latter. Against Eastern manufactures, moreover, no tariff protection is possible. Free Trade controls the market. They are published in nearly all cases at the risk of the authors, or they would not find publishers; and as it is they do not find readers. There is no such thing as a religious paper in the country to-day which lives upon its spiritual merits. One or two such publications at the East have seemed a factitious circulation by publishing romances, or bribing their subscribers with chronos and so forth, but they are for the most part constantly whining for support, and it is very evident that they do not get it. Perhaps if some of these religious papers would undertake a manly and frank defense of Christianity, and meet the attacks of critics fairly, a greater interest in that class of publications would develop. But none of them attempt this. They prefer to confine themselves to the old methods, the old thin platitudes, the old discarded sophistries. And the result is that everyone capable of thinking is gradually weaned from them, and seeks a more intelligent, candid and independent press. Nor is this a mere ephemeral condition of things. It is apparent that the time for concealments, for shelterings behind alleged sanctities, for evasions of awkward inquiries, for reliance upon traditional authority, is gone, never to be restored. The human mind has made a significant advance within the past quarter of a century, and it has reached a standpoint in regard to religion which precludes a return to the old habits of thought.

In fact, orthodoxy must realize that it is put upon the defensive, and that it is called upon, not merely by here and there a skeptic, but by the public opinion of the country, to justify its existence. And

it must do this without any of the adventitious aids it had before, for men no longer admit their apoplexies. It must take scientific ground, or it will suffer judgment by default. A few of the most clear-sighted defenders of Christianity have recognized the fact that a religion which will not bear analysis is a religion to be discarded, and these have expressed a desire for a full and dispassionate inquiry. That inquiry is indeed being now taking place, and it is being conducted with a minuteness and a thoroughness characteristic of the scientific research of the age. Of the results we do not now propose to speak, but merely to point out that whatever it may be the world will evidently accept and act upon it, and this without regard to the prejudices or feelings of those whose idols and ideals may be shattered by the incandescent hand of Science. The reality, the universality, the determination, which characterize the modern inquiry into the foundation and superstructure not only of Christianity but of all other religions, indicate the urgency of the demand for an adequate defense of orthodoxy, if such a defense be possible. That it has not been offered yet is certain, for the current of liberal thought has received no check whatever, but on the contrary acquires greater depth and volume and swiftness as it rolls on. If, therefore, there remains to be said anything on the side of orthodoxy that can bring about a reaction, the time has come when it ought to be said. To imagine, however, that at this stage free inquiry can be stopped, that the press can be muzzled, that the old threats of ecclesiastical anathemas can be successfully employed, or last and greatest error of all, that an appeal can be taken to public opinion against the progress of unfettered discussion of all that concerns Man, is to commit a fatal blunder. The day of evasions, of enforced silence, of intellectual thralldom, is over, and the age of liberty in thought has been inaugurated. No doubt those who cling to the old schools, who are too old to change their habits of thought, whose religious convictions have become part and parcel of their lives, will find the modern situation painful and melancholy. To them the world will seem to be going all wrong, and they will shrink with honest repulsion from the irreverent researches of our present critics and scientists. But the press is bound to reflect the spirit of the age, and free inquiry in religious matters is of that spirit. It is in the air; it pervades every form of literature, it appears on every side, as well in ephemeral as in permanent publications. It is no more possible to resist the movement successfully than it was possible for Dame Farthington to hold back the storm-swept waves of the Atlantic with her broom, and those who try to escape the difficulty by refusing to listen to the cry of the century will be borne down in the press, and buried in oblivion.

Now that the subject of insurance is before the Legislature, it is in order to call attention to some flagrant abuses connected with the business, as at present practiced. The worst of them is over-insurance. This is a direct incentive to incendiarism, but it is encouraged by the reckless competition between insurance companies, and agents appear to calculate upon escaping the dangers incurred by it, through the process of adjustment. The recklessness with which many agents will accept extravagant risks is equalled by the persistence with which they resist the settlement of claims upon anything like the face of the policy. A notorious case in point is that of the County Hospital in Sacramento county, on which risks to the amount of \$65,000 had been taken. When the building was burned, however, the companies endeavored to show that it was not worth more than \$35,000, and though they refused to rebuild it for that sum they thought it unreasonable that the county should object to their peculiar mode of adjustment. They had cheerfully pocketed the premiums on \$65,000 for several years, but though they were ostensibly carrying that amount of risk, they did not intend to make good the loss for which they were pledged, if they could by any subterfuge evade it. And this case is only an average illustration of the way insurance business is ordinarily transacted. The companies are always willing and ready to accept the heaviest premiums, but when it comes to meeting their engagements they have a score of excuses and methods of evasion. We think it clear that to remedy these abuses over-insurance should be made a misdemeanor, or the companies should be compelled to settle all losses at their face valuation. It has been objected to the second proposition that it would tend to encourage incendiarism, but reflection will show that this is a mistake. The first effect of such a change in the law would be to force companies to cease over-insuring. They would not then dare to take risks for more than the property was worth, and they would be compelled to exercise the utmost caution. Of course there are cases in which collusion may occur, and incendiarism result, but such cases are possible under the present state of the law, and it is probably impracticable to prevent them so long as rascality survives.

If over-insurance were made a misdemeanor, or if insurance companies were made to pay the face values of their policies, reckless insurance would cease, the public would not be compelled to pay out heavy premiums for no consideration, and the practice of incendiarism would sustain a severe check. There is no equity in the present practice, by which a man may pay premiums on \$20,000 for ten years, and on the occurrence of a fire be refused more than \$10,000 or \$12,000. Insurance companies have no right to take premiums when they do not intend to meet their losses squarely. They have no right to come in after a loss and assert that the property was over-insured. The old principle of *caveat emptor* applies to them. It is their business to seek risks, and it should be their business to know precisely what kind of risks they are taking. If they are willing to take heavy premiums they ought to be made to pay heavy losses. Their present practice is altogether too one-sided. They do not care how high a valuation is put upon property, for the purpose of making premiums off it. But when it is a question of paying losses they can hardly underestimate its value enough to please themselves. The contract between the insured and the insurer ought to be a just and even one, and it is not so now. The consequences of this defective system are bad both for the companies and the public. The former do not always escape being bitten by incendiaries, while the latter are demoralized by the inducements held out for the commission of arson, and honest men are led by premiums which at the critical juncture turn out to have been paid for nothing. What right has a company to accept premiums on \$65,000 worth of risks for years, and after a fire content that the property was not worth more than half that amount? If it knew this when it took the premiums it committed a palpable fraud. If it did not know it, it ought to be made to stand the injury resulting from its own business neglect. If the plea is not true, it should not be allowed to sneak out of its obligations. There is urgent need of remedial legislation in this respect, and we respectfully solicit the attention of the Legislature to the question.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE LESSEPS CANAL.

It is said that President Hayes entertains very positive views as to the expediency of reasserting the Monroe doctrine in connection with the interoceanic canal scheme of Lesseps, and that he proposes to address a message to Congress on the question, though in opposition to the position of Mr. Everts. There does not appear to be much room for controversy on the proposition that any interoceanic canal ought to be under the control of the United States. It would certainly be

most impolitic to permit the establishment, at such a point, of a great commercial artery controlled by European powers. It would be particularly dangerous to allow the control of such an enterprise to pass into the hands of the greatest maritime powers of the world, namely England and France. Yet that danger appears to be much more than a distant apprehension even now. The only practical objection to the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine in this connection consists in the awkward fact that the United States does not possess the means of enforcing its authority, should the worst happen. The recent statement of Congressman Harris respecting the condition of our navy conclusively demonstrates our impotence to do more than protest, in the event of actual hostilities with either of the two powers named above. But though it is obvious that we could not enforce the Monroe doctrine *in arms*, it by no means follows that it would be useless or even impolitic, to assert it. For it may be regarded as certain that neither England nor France has the least disposition to involve herself in a war with the United States, and it may be reasonably concluded that under the circumstances the assumption by our Government of a firm position on the canal question would secure us the guarantees which are needed. The French Government has indeed somewhat prematurely declared that it has nothing to do with the scheme of Lesseps, but it is evident that if a French company dug the canal it would be entitled to the protection of its own Government, and that the latter would be compelled to uphold it against any aggressions by other powers. The same argument would apply to an English company, and it is therefore obvious that safety for American interests can only be obtained by prompt and resolute action at the inception of the undertaking.

It is understood that Mr. Everts favors a policy of inaction, holding that it is best to do nothing until the Lesseps project is fully developed. It must, however, be remembered that such a policy opens the door to all manner of complications with the Colombian and other Governments, and that it might lead to an entanglement capable of serious consequences. Great wars have frequently grown out of disputes quite as simple-seeming as this at the outset, and broad statesmanship here demands a temperate but strong presentation of the American foreign policy. The Monroe doctrine is unquestionably one which must become more and more necessary to the safety of the United States, as they expand and settle upon a country with so extensive a coast line must be defended by one of two things: the feebleness of its neighbors, or its isolation from possible attack. So far the first named defense has been preserved, and the second must also be secured whenever an effort is made to establish a permanent footing upon our communications by European powers. In the present case the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine ought not to be regarded as a mere piece of spread-eagles, but as a wisely cautious policy. It may be that the position necessary to be taken by the Government will involve the reconstruction of the navy, but this is a reform to be earnestly desired. It cannot be expected that a power so defenseless against the great navies of Europe as we are known to be to-day, will always be listened to respectfully when conflicting international interests are concerned, and all history shows that the best way for a nation to guard against assault is to be strong enough to defy it. The interoceanic canal, if it is built, should be under the control or within the grasp of the United States; and the prosecution of the enterprise should be most seriously objected to by our Government until material guarantees are obtained for American pre-eminence in the business.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

And now there is another demand for an eight-hour law, the proposition as usual being that those who work eight hours shall be paid as though they had worked ten hours. It is curious that the advocates of this law do not see what it involves. It involves the proposal that the taxpayers of California shall be forced to give the equivalent in money of two hours' work a day to all who are employed on State undertakings. Congress tried this experiment two or three years ago, and had to let it go by default. There is no justification for it, and it would be a wrong to the people to put such a law upon the statute books. If men are unwilling to work more than eight hours a day, that is their own affair; but no man has a right to demand hours' pay for eight hours' work. To legislate on such a question is to undertake to regulate the price of labor by statute, and since the middle ages that kind of thing has been abandoned by all intelligent lawmakers and communities. No man has any right to demand more wages from the State than he can get in open market. If the State gives any man more than the current wages, it is robbing the taxpayers to do so, and they also have some rights. The eight-hour law is a piece of rank demagogism, in flagrant contravention of economic laws, and without the shadow of warrant or excuse.

THE CORPORATION CHINESE BILL.

At last the Legislature has worried through an anti-Chinese bill. Corporations are forbidden to employ Chinese under penalties. Why this prohibition should not have been made general is not apparent, for the law would have been just as valid and effective, and the members who employ Chinese themselves would have had no more ground for apprehension than they have now. The bill is in flat violation of the Burlingame treaty, and when it is taken into the Combs for interpretation we have no doubt that it will be declared unconstitutional. There is no judgment in the enactment of such statutes, for in the end they only serve to inflame the already far too heated sentiment against the Chinese, and they select two or three of its best members, and appointed them as a committee to draw up a temperate but forcible appeal to Congress on the Chinese question, enumerating all the evils the State has suffered from the presence of these people, and putting the case clearly and at the same time very much more salubriously than that of all the bulldozing anti-Chinese waste-paper laws that can be passed from now till the close of the session.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF LAST NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO WORKINGMEN.

Governor Stanford's Reply to Their Demands Regarding Chinamen. PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL. A Slanderer Severely Chastised by a Girl in Oregon.

MINING AFFAIRS OF THE COMSTOCK.

A Senate Committee on a Tour of Inquiry at San Jose.

CALIFORNIA.

Self-Explanatory Telegrams.—"Charity Begins at Home."

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself: NEW YORK, February 13th.—Leland Stanford: Won't you give us something for the suffering poor in San Francisco? The interest on the loan is deferred, but the security is good. DION BOLICCAULT. SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—Dion Boliccault, New York City: For the suffering poor in San Francisco I have the sympathy of common humanity, but there is an ample field near home for the charity of our own people. LELAND STANFORD.

San Francisco Workingmen—Another Parade.—The Governor Thereat.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The Workingmen paraded again this afternoon, about 500 strong, and visited the offices of the Patent Brick Making Company and W. M. Lewis & Co., cigar manufacturers. At both places they were promised replies to-morrow. They then returned to the sand lot, and while there a dispatch was received from Sacramento announcing that the Governor had signed the bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations. This was the signal for prolonged cheering, and a round of applause for the Governor, another meeting will be held to-morrow, but it is probable that the procession will be more of the nature of a parade than a demonstration, and that corporations will be discontinued for that day.

Correspondence Between the Workingmen's Committee and Governor Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The following letter was addressed to the officers of the Central Pacific Railroad by a committee of unemployed workingmen: TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, A CORPORATION DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—We, the unemployed citizens of San Francisco, do respectfully present the following facts: Section 2, Article XIX, of the new Constitution of California, adopted by the people at the election on May 7th last, expressly prohibits the employment of any Chinese by incorporation in this State. That section went into effect on the first day of the month of January, 1889. We therefore earnestly request you to discharge the Chinese now employed by the corporation, and to open a field where the people of our own race can honestly and honorably earn their own bread. There are now in the employ of the company within the city and county of San Francisco, seven thousand Chinese. There is also employed by the company a large number of white men, many of whom are retained because they have heretofore been employed by the corporation, but whose services are not, at this time, really needed. The company will ever be mindful of the laws of this State, and will endeavor to submit to them, and will understand them, or the Courts may construe them in the management of its business. We are governed, under the laws of the land, entirely by a consideration of what it shall do, in its own judgment, to be the wisest policy, has to be taken for the rights and interests of its stockholders. Respectfully, LELAND STANFORD. Prentiss Selby, of the Selby Smelting Works, also returned to the committee a brief answer to-day. He was quite explicit, and told the committee that he would hire what labor he chose, and that he would not recognize the authority of any body of men to dictate to him. When the United States forbade him to employ Chinese labor he would obey the law, not until then.

Opposed to Primaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The Tenth Ward Republican Club to-night unanimously pronounced against the holding of primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held April 27th, and in their appointment by the County Committee on a recommendation of the ward clubs.

The Tragedy at Hollister—Funeral of the Victim.

HOLLISTER, February 13th.—The funeral of S. H. Brummett, the report of whose violent death yesterday afternoon in the streets, took place to-day from the Christian Church. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the building lacked space to accommodate the immense crowd which gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Large numbers of persons were unable to gain admittance, and the windows were thrown open so that the crowd outside might hear the discourse, which was rendered by the Rev. J. K. Wallace in a manner which excited the sympathies of all for the bereaved wife and orphaned child. Every place of business in town was closed, and the engine house was draped in mourning. The feeling of indignation, which was so widespread yesterday, has to a great extent subsided, its place being taken by a general feeling of regret for the sad occurrence, and of sympathy for the bereaved wife and orphaned child. The bereaved wife and orphaned child were cruelly deprived of their natural protector. A general glow of interest has been taken possession of our citizens, and it seems impossible for them to forget, even for a moment, the terrible occurrence which has so moved every heart. The scene at the grave to-day was thrilling in the extreme. The services and the tolling of the bell were a grand sight to the eyes of the people, and the tolling of the bell was a grand sight to the eyes of the people, and the tolling of the bell was a grand sight to the eyes of the people.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Movements of Officials—Route to the Skagit Mines.

PORT TOWNSEND, February 13th.—Major W. G. Morris, customs special agent, left for Oregon on business last Wednesday. United States Paymaster Conroy arrived from Idaho to-day, after paying the tax on his property. Every effort is being made to obtain an available route between this place and the Skagit gold mines.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Sixth street, corner of I. Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:45, and evening at 7. Strangers cordially invited.

Kingsley M. E. Church.

Fifteenth street, between I and J.—Rev. J. E. Wick, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Prayers at 6:30 A. M.

Congregational Church.

On Sixth street, between I and J.—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Drinnell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. The public are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Seventh street, between J and K.—Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. by T. H. H. Anderson. Subjects: "Mourning and the Comfort of the Evening." "Christianity and Culture." "Satan free. Strangers welcome."

First Baptist Church.

Ninth street, between I and M. Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor.—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject: "Proofs of the Existence of a God." Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. are invited, and especially.

Sixth Street M. E. Church.

On Sixth, between I and J.—Rev. Robert Bentley pastor, services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for evening: "Our Rock Not as Their Rock." Strangers are welcome.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Eighth street, between I and J.—Rev. E. H. Ward, pastor. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. All are invited.

Never Too Late.

A man and woman of Philadelphia, who had decided upon the down-hill of life—he was 60 and she was 65—could wait no longer to be married, and started for the clergyman's house in a sleigh. On the road they met another clergyman, and with a renewed enthusiasm, requested him to perform the ceremony on the spot. They stood up in his sleigh, the minister stood up in his, they were pronounced to be man and wife, and a pair of frisky horses with their sleigh-bells tinkling the wedding merrily,

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SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The Workingmen paraded again this afternoon, about 500 strong, and visited the offices of the Patent Brick Making Company and W. M. Lewis & Co., cigar manufacturers. At both places they were promised replies to-morrow. They then returned to the sand lot, and while there a dispatch was received from Sacramento announcing that the Governor had signed the bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations. This was the signal for prolonged cheering, and a round of applause for the Governor, another meeting will be held to-morrow, but it is probable that the procession will be more of the nature of a parade than a demonstration, and that corporations will be discontinued for that day.

Correspondence Between the Workingmen's Committee and Governor Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The following letter was addressed to the officers of the Central Pacific Railroad by a committee of unemployed workingmen: TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, A CORPORATION DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—We, the unemployed citizens of San Francisco, do respectfully present the following facts: Section 2, Article XIX, of the new Constitution of California, adopted by the people at the election on May 7th last, expressly prohibits the employment of any Chinese by incorporation in this State. That section went into effect on the first day of the month of January, 1889. We therefore earnestly request you to discharge the Chinese now employed by the corporation, and to open a field where the people of our own race can honestly and honorably earn their own bread. There are now in the employ of the company within the city and county of San Francisco, seven thousand Chinese. There is also employed by the company a large number of white men, many of whom are retained because they have heretofore been employed by the corporation, but whose services are not, at this time, really needed. The company will ever be mindful of the laws of this State, and will endeavor to submit to them, and will understand them, or the Courts may construe them in the management of its business. We are governed, under the laws of the land, entirely by a consideration of what it shall do, in its own judgment, to be the wisest policy, has to be taken for the rights and interests of its stockholders. Respectfully, LELAND STANFORD. Prentiss Selby, of the Selby Smelting Works, also returned to the committee a brief answer to-day. He was quite explicit, and told the committee that he would hire what labor he chose, and that he would not recognize the authority of any body of men to dictate to him. When the United States forbade him to employ Chinese labor he would obey the law, not until then.

Opposed to Primaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th.—The Tenth Ward Republican Club to-night unanimously pronounced against the holding of primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held April 27th, and in their appointment by the County Committee on a recommendation of the ward clubs.

The Tragedy at Hollister—Funeral of the Victim.

HOLLISTER, February 13th.—The funeral of S. H. Brummett, the report of whose violent death yesterday afternoon in the streets, took place to-day from the Christian Church. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the building lacked space to accommodate the immense crowd which gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Large numbers of persons were unable to gain admittance, and the windows were thrown open so that the crowd outside might hear the discourse, which was rendered by the Rev. J. K. Wallace in a manner which excited the sympathies of all for the bereaved wife and orphaned child. Every place of business in town was closed, and the engine house was draped in mourning. The feeling of indignation, which was so widespread yesterday, has to a great extent subsided, its place being taken by a general feeling of regret for the sad occurrence, and of sympathy for the bereaved wife and orphaned child. The bereaved wife and orphaned child were cruelly deprived of their natural protector. A general glow of interest has been taken possession of our citizens, and it seems impossible for them to forget, even for a moment, the terrible occurrence which has so moved every heart. The scene at the grave to-day was thrilling in the extreme. The services and the tolling of the bell were a grand sight to the eyes of the people, and the tolling of the bell was a grand sight to the eyes of the people.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Movements of Officials—Route to the Skagit Mines.

PORT TOWNSEND, February 13th.—Major W. G. Morris, customs special agent, left for Oregon on business last Wednesday. United States Paymaster Conroy arrived from Idaho to-day, after paying the tax on his property. Every effort is being made to obtain an available route between this place and the Skagit gold mines.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Sixth street, corner of I. Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:45, and evening at 7. Strangers cordially invited.

Kingsley M. E. Church.

Fifteenth street, between I and J.—Rev. J. E. Wick, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Prayers at 6:30 A. M.

Congregational Church.

On Sixth street, between I and J.—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Drinnell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. The public are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Seventh street, between J and K.—Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. by T. H. H. Anderson. Subjects: "Mourning