BEHRING SEA.

Questions of Jurisdiction Governed by Consent.

Sidney Webster Explains the Pending Controversy Between Our Government and That of Great Britain in the Matter of Seal-Killing.

"Does the President's special message on the Behring Sea controversy, recently sent to the Senate, show that the difficulties of last summer have any of them been removed?" I asked Sidney Webster, says a writer in the New York *Herald*.

"The answer must depend," he replied, "on your view of the situation last summer. One phase of the pending controversy," he added, "is a natural outcome of rivalries in a money-making industry. The Canadian and the American owners of sealing vessels have a common interest against the Commercial Company, which holds a monopoly of seal-killing on the Pribyloff Islands. The Commercial Company naturally wishes our Government to prevent seal-hunting beyond a marine league from those islands. And yet neither the Government nor the people of the United States can, according to present law, receive any pecuniary benefit from the fur seal industry excepting such as flows from the annual rent paid by the company."

"But," I asked, "have not our Government and people a pecuniary motive in preserving unimpaired, at the expiration of the lease, the conditions of seal life now existing on the Pribyloff rookeries?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Webster, "but the Canadian and American hunters, operating outside the three-mile zone, making common cause, insist that the peril to that seal life comes from wreckless killing on the islands, while the lessee contends that, on the contrary, the peril comes of reckless killing elsewhere than on the islands. It is not to be expected that an International Commission to ascertain the truth will spend a season in Behring Sea and discover the facts with their own eyes. The commission will naturally rely on affidavits made by those familiar with seal life and the doings of the hunters—the native Aleuts—whose affidavits can probably be had on either side for a guinea each."

"And," I said, "is it not true after all that the jurisdictional question is the turning point of the controversy?"

"In one sense, yes; but in another sense, no," was Mr. Webster's response. If, under the statute of 1866, which uses the phase 'within the limits of Alaska Territory or waters thereof,' or that of 1870, saying 'upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto,' or that of 1890, which mentions 'the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea'—all of which statutes command the Secretary of the Treasury to seize guilty vessels and arrest guilty men. A vessel is seized and a man is arrested in our Behring Sea. Each must be taken before our Federal courts for final condemnation. If the place of seizure be outside of the marine league, the United States must establish—first, that the statutes cover the place of seizure, and second, then that those statutes are not forbidden by our Federal Constitution and the law of nations.

EMBARASSMENTS IN NEGOTIATING.

"One of the chief difficulties which the rival Government negotiators have encountered has come of their endeavor to unite in the result indemnity for the past and security for the future. Our Congress has commanded the Treasury Department to seize all vessels billing fur seals in certain areas of Behring Sea. Seizures were actively begun during Cleveland's administration. In 1886 Ottawa and London protested at Washington against the seizures. In February, 1888, President Cleveland ordered the release of seized vessels, and during the same month presented to the British Government a plan for international regulation of seal killing on the basis of the North Sea fishery arrangements. Seizures were intermitted for a year, but afterward began again. Ottawa asked assurance that no revenue cutters be sent into Behring Sea and no seizing. Washington replied by requesting that no Canadian poachers be permitted to sail from Canadian ports for Behring Sea. Lord Salisbury urged that a mixed commission investigate and decide on compensation due owners of seized vessels. Near the end of 1889 England protested against the seizures, and denounced them as 'wholly unjustified by international law.' Then came a more earnest effort to arrange for the future by the contrivance of a 'close season.' Secretary Blaine intimated that if it could be accomplished there should not be serious difficulties over payment of indemnity for the past. The 'close season' negotiations broke down. At the beginning of 1890 England presented a bill of $500,000 to Secretary Blaine, and was a little peremptory in asking payment. Mr. Blaine told Sir Julian that the bill was so big that Congress would never vote the money till after 'the award of an arbitrator.' In February, 1890, negotiations were begun for a tripartite agreement in regard to area and duration of a 'close season,' including Russia. The Canadian Minister of Marine was summoned to Washington. Early in May, 1890, the second effort for a 'close season' having failed, owing to Canadian requirements, Lord Salisbury sent to Washington his long note of May 22, 1890, and protested vehemently against the then threatened new seizures. After it came Mr. Blaine's elaborate note of June 30, 1890, and Lord Salisbury's reply of August 2, 1890, to which Mr. Blaine has recently made a rejoinder. Mr. Blaine, in his note of June 30, 1890, measured as to England the rights and duties of the United States in our Behring Sea by the standard used by Russia and accepted by England before 1867. But Lord Salisbury only accorded to the United States 'any jurisdiction in Behring Sea which was conceded by Great Britain to Russia, and which properly accrues to the present possession of Alaska in virtue of treaties or the law of nations.'

THE PROPOSITION TO ARBITRATE.

"There is, I think," said Mr. Webster, "a popular confusion over the sort of arbitration which has been proposed, inasmuch as Lord Salisbury finally proposed to refer only the question of indemnity for past seizures. He said:

"'If the United States Government, after the examination of the evidence and argument which I have produced, still differ from us as to the legality of the recent captures in that sea we are ready to agree that the question, with the issues that depend upon it, should be referred to impartial arbitration.'

"Secretary Blaine, on the other hand, did not in his December note accept arbitration of indemnity for past conduct, but adroitly suggested arbitrations in the sense of new devices for the future. His otherwise powerful note is, perhaps, open to the criticism that it betrays a misgiving as to whether or not the existing law of nations tolerated the seizures.

THE DIPLOMATIC ASPECT.

"But there is," said Mr. Webster, "a diplomatic aspect of the controversy which suppresses the jurisdictional question. As to that our people will have to calmly await the slow process of diplomatic negotiation, condemning or commending, when the result shall have been announced. There have been for many years European publicists who—putting aside a consideration of the precise limits and character of the dominion that international law now permits a Government to exercise over the high seas next its land, over bays, gulfs and inland seas—urge that for the protection of such valuable sources of wealth as fishes for food and oil, guano deposits, oysters yielding pearls, seals producing furs and coral reefs producing sponges, as well as for the protection of boats and individuals engaged in such industries, certain portions should be by treaties divided into 'spheres of influence,' and the vessels visiting those defined areas be subjected to identical statutes concerted between the Governments directly interested. It is contended that not only killing seals outside of the jurisdiction of our Government, but also killing within its jurisdiction can be and is now so carried on as to unnecessarily impair seal life in that region of land and water and uselessly destroy a source of wealth. Those entitled to kill fur seals on the high seas and outside of our exclusive dominion have rights, it is said, as well as those who kill fur seals in the United States. Whatever is now the law of nations cannot be modified excepting by the consent and usage of all the nations."

OPEN AND CLOSED SEAS.

"But," I interposed, "our people are anxious to know what are now their legal rights of navigation, fishing and killing seals in Behring Sea, and within the geographical limits of demarcation set forth in the treaty of 1867 with Russia. Do the waters thus defined make, in public law, a 'closed sea?' What is a 'closed sea?' Is there a difference in public law between navigating, fishing and hunting fur seals? Where do the exclusive rights in Behring Sea of ourselves, or of our Government, begin and end? That," said I, "is what the voters wish to know about, whenever they think at all, concerning the topic."

Mr. Webster replied that if a definition of those rights is to be publicly formulated, in advance of the result of diplomacy, it should be either by the President (conducting our foreign affairs), or by Congress, or by both uniting in a law, or by the judicial power interpreting a statute and testing it by the Constitution, or by all combined. The law of nations is a customary law, whose only sanction is usage and consent. The international law of to-day is the usage and consent of to-day—if they differ from that of a century ago. Not one nation, or a few nations out of many, can make the law of nations, nor can the treaty stipulations of one, or a few of many, make it. Many rules once forming a part of that law are no longer allowed.

The sovereignty now allowed to a nation, by custom and common consent, over portions of the sea not more than a cannon's shot from the shore, and over its inclosed bays is, in fact, a survival, and a very narrow remnant, of the dominion over a greater part of the known sea and ocean. Nearly a hundred years ago (1793) President Jefferson's administration declared that Delaware Bay belonged exclusively to the United States, and that neither France nor England could make prizes or conduct belligerent operations therein against one another. In that year President Jefferson asserted our claim of jurisdiction along the coast to be a marine league, but he afterwards said that he had then only named three miles as the limit "because Genet, by his interference, 'forced us to fix on some point, and we were not then prepared to assert the claim of jurisdiction to the extent we are in reason entitled to.'" In 1806 Secretary of State Madison said:—"We are entitled to claim as neutral the space between the Gulf Stream and the shore," but sixty-five years later, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish instructed our Minister at Constantinople that "the President deems it important to avoid recognizing as a right under the law of nations" the control which Turkey exercises over the straits leading into the Euxine, whose shores were then owned by two governments instead of one, as formerly. But even as to the three mile remnant of Mare Clausum Grotius insisted "this is certain, that even he who holds the sea by occupation cannot prevent an unarmed and harmless navigation upon it." That is accepted law today, the navigator obeying all police regulations and paying all proper taxes and dues. Chief Justice Marshall declared such waters within the three miles to be "the common thoroughfare of nations," even though they be so far territory that the owner of the shore may regulate the use.

FISHERY RIGHTS.

In regard to fishing on these littoral seas, Grotius says, concerning wild beasts, fishes, birds, that "he who has the ownership of the land and water may, on that ground, prevent any one from taking those creatures, and thus acquiring property from them." Puffendorf and Vattel both say that "sea fisheries are subject to occupancy and capable of exclusive possession," but yet up to a very recent period it may be safely affirmed that the tendency of international law, based on usage and custom, has for three centuries been to make the high seas less and less susceptible of exclusive occupancy and appropriatiation for any purpose, by any nation, or powerful group of nations, and to leave the open sea free for anybody's and everybody's navigating and fishing. The proposition by modern publicists, that international sanction shall be given for an international jurisdiction and an administrative control over portions of the high seas, where they may be necessary to preserve sources of international wealth and protect individuals engaged in making that wealth, will, if adopted, be a reversal of the modern tendency of public law.

"But," I inquired, "could not Russia, having exclusive possession of Behring Sea, transfer by cession her dominion over all, or over part of it, to the United States?"

"Yes," Mr. Webster replied, "if Russia had, in 1867, a union of possession and of right under the law of nations. But yet I fancy," he added, "that if our possession and right in Behring Sea are challenged by any nation in 1891, we must vindicate them under the law of nations as it is in 1891. It may be that the claim of Russia, even if good in 1790, may not be capable of vindication in 1891. Neither Secretary Bayard nor Secretary Blaine has vindicated a present claim of ours, as the assignee of Russia, to keep our part of Behring Sea closed to innocent navigation by foreigners.

CONTROL OF MARGINAL WATERS.

"The truth is," said Mr. Webster, "that the law of nations in respect to the character and extent of the jurisdiction which a nation may enforce over marginal seas, is yet in a state of flux. It is only within a comparatively recent period that very extensive claims that I have described have been abandoned. Jefferson has told us that Genet hurried the United States into prescribing three miles. That was then the average limit of a gun in position, but now the range of projectiles ashore or afloat is much greater. The doctrine of marginal seas has no reason unless maritime occupation can be extensive enough to protect the lives and all the property rights on land of the State and its citizens. Every State now reserves to itself, or its citizens, the enjoyment of its fisheries and natural products within its marginal seas. Those fisheries are a property right. There is, at the same time, a conceded distinction between fishing and innocent navigating in those marginal waters. The question how far into the sea a state may exercise control over foreigners and regulate their use of the waters of the sea is now sharply and clearly presented in the case of our Pribylov Islands."

A True Story.

The day before Christmas, the wife of a professer in a certain college in the suburbs of Boston, going about that city in the worst of bad walking, saw directly before her, as she was crossing the street, a blind man near the track of the electric cars, feeling his way carefully along, by means of his stick. A car under full headway was rapidly approaching. Anxiously watching him, she perceived that the blind man was not conscious of his danger, and just at the last moment, making up her mind to a supreme effort, she dropped all her packages into the snow and slush, and, in time to see—the car, loaded with passengers, run off on the wrong switch, and to be confronted by an enraged switchman who had only been trying to move the switch so as to send the car to Cambridge instead of to some hundred other towns.

A maid may love her own sex well,
But ever since the world began,
Beyond a hundred thousand girls
She'd rather have a single man.
"Oh, what is toast?" with toss of head,
Asked funny little John;
And then his wise old daddy said,
"Why, toast is but a slice of bread
That has a blazer on."

HELP yourself to get rid of that cough or cold, or any asthmatic or throat trouble by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

A Tribute to the Memory of America's Famous Historian.

What He Has Done for the World—His Life from Boyhood to Manhood.

Rev. W. S. Hoskinson, of the English Lutheran Church, treated his congregation to a splendid address last evening on the life of America's famous historian, George Bancroft.

The reverend gentleman based his remarks on: "The words of wise men are heard in quiet."—Eccl. ix., 17.

"Of no class of writers," began the speaker, "is this quotation more true, than of the historian. His work lives on and ever is influencing in a very quiet way the lives of all the people. Be he a man of piety and truth and virtue, his writings have a wonderful power for good. It is a hard task to write a good history, and a great benefit to the people when written. It takes a great and good man to do this work well.

"When such a man dies, as the one whom we, as a people, mourn to-day, it is right that his good traits and deeds should be recounted.

"Nature does seem to exist for the excellent, and it is good men who make the earth excellent. We are a much richer nation to-day for the life of this good man, and it is imperishable riches which we have gained. Our religion teaches us to cherish these patrons of society. We believe it is right to honor great and good men at their death. We honor virtue itself when we honor these illustrations of virtue; and this is our explanation for presenting this subject tonight.

"The history of this country naturally falls into three divisions—the Colonial Period, the Revolutional Period and the Union. The first two are already made and have been finished for some time. Their deeds are ready for the recorder's pen. No coming events can make any changes in them.

THE STIRRING SCENES

Of these momentous years have become matters of history and may be put into permanent form. So the subject of this discourse thought sixty years ago, and he set to work to gather the materials and write a book. But the third period is not yet made. Our real existence as a union is only a century. We are too young as a nation to engage the attention of the historian. Much is as yet only experiment with us. Then we are too recently from the smoke of battle and the clash of arms. The strife of opinions is rife, showing that matters of State and national interest remain unsettled. Thus the last period was not ready when the historian began his work, and it may take some time yet before the faithful penman can make the record. Contributions may be made; local narratives, personal biographies, political discussions should be carefully kept; but we are still too near to the strife, too much in the mist and dust of party strife occasioned by the conflicts of battle to have a point of vison far enough away for viewing the whole scene and painting the picture for the ages of posterity.

"Leaving the third and last period for some historian of the coming time, this learned man undertook to give to the world a history of this country from the earliest times up to the close of the revolutionary war. It was a bold undertaking—a vast subject requiring a master mind and a faithful heart. It was a new path this historian must travel. He was to record the deeds of a people who were set for the defense of the equal rights of man. They had broken from the tyranny of kings, and the people alone were sovereign. Justice to all men was the watchword of this people; a free competition quickened invention, and labor was rewarded with sure and fair returns.

"Here all was free—free as mountain air and water.

"The mighty streams were found rolling on in their majesty, just as they had continued to flow from the creation; the vast forests, which no hand had violated, were flourishing in grandeur and beauty, their only inhabitants the wild animals and the Indians, almost as wild. One can easily imagine the feelings of the early inhabitant of this favored land. The free, pure air of vale and mountain made the heart work with quickened pulsations, and these men had the experience of Tell as he roamed through the wild cantons of Switzerland. We would not expect them to act as men had done before them, and they did not. They made paths and roads of their own, and the historian who had to follow them found the roads different from the

BEATEN PATHS OF NATIONS

In the Old World. Here the people found no courts of high commission and star chamber, and God grant that they never shall find any. They had left these relics of tyrrany and barbarism and sought a land where a man was free to think and act and worship his god. But in such a land, where all were free and equal, where the rights of all must be respected, at a time when the force of moral opinion is rapidly increasing, a fair and truthful and unbiased man must be found to make a record of the deeds of this people. He must be a man who can singly and conscientiously, with his whole heart make his oblation on the altar of truth.

"None other shall see fit to make the record of such a people.

"He alone will get at the meaning of their history. The best man for the task must fear God and love his brother also. He must feel the touch of fraternal relationship, must be one of the grand fraternity, and be able to say at the very beginning, 'We are brethren.' He must not look upon the fortunes of this nation as if under the control of blind destiny, but he must see and 'follow the steps by which a favoring Providence, calling our institutions into being, has conducted the country to its present happiness and glory.'

"He should have lived long enough in the third period of our country's history to see the effect of the working of those principles for which the fathers fought in the two former periods, and he should be as close to these periods as possible, in order to catch their spirit and feel the importance of their cause. He should know how to write the biographies of every one of these early heroes. He ought to be a man of two centuries. But where shall we find a man with all these endowments?

"We can think of no man who more completely filled the niche for which God intended him than the man who was laid to rest this week in Worcester, Mass., George Bancroft, the historian of America. Born at the close of the last century, reared in a Christian home, trained in the truths of religion at mother's knees, he had just the early instruction which would prepare him for writing the history of a Christian people. His father was a Congregationalist minister, and this careful instruction was given in order that the son might also become a minister. He did indeed preach some sermons, but soon turned his attention entirely to letters. A very smart lad was the young Bancroft. He was instructed by his father, and then at Exeter, N. H., and about the time when the entire nation was electrified by the news of the naval battle on Lake Erie, when Perry wrote to General Harrison: 'We have met the enemy and they are ours—two brigs, one schooner and one sloop,' it was at this time that young Bancroft was admitted to the Freshman class of Harvard College. He was then

THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Four years later he graduated with honor. Next year we find him matriculated in the University of Goetingen, Germany, and studying under such men as Benecke, Bunsen, Eichorm, Plauck, and Blumenbach. Two years later he received the degree of Ph.D. at Geotingen, then studied at Leipsic University, visited Berlin, and returned home in 1822. It must have given the ambitious young man inspiration to have met with such teachers and to have numbered among his friends such men as Schleiermacher, Von Humboldt, Vanhagen, Von Hense, and Goethe. And he left beyond the sea those who admired him. 'It was sad parting, too, from little Bancroft. He is a most interesting youth, and is to make one of our great men.'

"He taught and translated and wrote for some time after returning home, kept up his studies all the time. He was elected to the Legislature, nominated for the State Senate, but declined these honors, and published the first volume of his life-work, the 'History of the United States,' in the year '34. The last volume appeared forty years later. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and later Minister to Great Britain, Russia, Germany, etc.

"He was greatly honored and esteemed by the people of all these countries.

"What he says of Franklin at the Court of France may be said of him also: 'He was a man of soundest understanding, never disturbed by recollections or fear. * * * Free from the illusions of poetic natures, he loved truth for its own sake, and looked upon things just as they were. As a consequence, he had no eloquence but that of clearness. In regard to money he was frugal that he might be generous. He owed good health to his exemplary temperance. * * * His charm was simplicity, which gave grace to his style and ease to his manners.'

ESTEEMED BY ROYALTY.

"The old Emperior of Germany esteemed him very highly and gave him his own life-size portrait with the inscription: 'The Emperor, William 1. to his friend George Bancroft, in remembrance of the years '67-74.' Thus by personal qualification, by training, at home and abroad, by the habit of industry and painstaking, he was the right man to undertake the writing of our country's history.

"The work was vast; and when we know that forty years elapsed between the appearance of the first volume and that of the last, and these the years of the author's matured strength of body and mind, we may know what it meant to give to our people what we have. Many persons predicted that the author would never live to complete his work. The last volume makes one feel that he himself felt so, as there seems to be a hurrying to the close. One gets the impression of a writer who feels the necessity of hastening because the day is far spent, and the night is at hand. But the sequel proves that he might have worked more leisurely, and possibly with greater satisfaction to himself and to the nation.

"As it is, we have a great legacy—a storehouse of wisdom, a library of instruction to which every American can point with pride. No one can be informed in our country's history without sitting at the feet of this man. He is the Gamaliel to whom all the people must go for information. And it is a satisfaction to know that we have one historian who is used as a standard of reference by the great instructors in German universities. This is because the work is done by a master hand. One is made to feel that the history of this period is now written and accessible to every person in the land. It is not likely that another will attempt to write the same period in a hundred years, so well has it been done. We are made to feel in reading that here is a new vein in American history. The subject is lifted out of the hands of the mere annalist and commentator, and raised to the dignity of philosophic narrative. The account of the colonial period is picturesque and charming; the tribute paid to Roger Williams shows the author to be a true native son of the republic; the spirit of fairness and liberalty is everywhere seen. We meet with

BRILLIANT AND DARING

Style, picturesque characters and incidents, acute reasoning and vast compass of learning. This man writes like one who loves his country and loves the blessed God who gave him such a land. He burns with enthusiasm for his subject. The characters are living and real, and glow before him as he sketches their pictures. You feel the effect of their actual presence. Here the lives of heroes are made to shine with a sort of immortal brightness. As the sculptor gives to his hero a form of something more than mortal; as the painter suffuses the cheek with a glow above life, and smoothes away the furrows which care or disease or age has plowed in the manly countenance; so this historian kindles with passion for his subject, and aiming to awaken the illustrious dead into immortality of fame, describes persons as if actually in his presence. No young person nor old person can afford to be ignorant of the contents of these volumes. They open a window, offering a clear outlook upon the deeds of those early heroes, men guided by God to found the greatest nation on which the sun shines to-day. Take a studious position at this window if you would get the best information on subjects of greatest importance.

"But while we are glad to accept the legacy of this great man, we are sorry to part with the giver. He has dignified labor by a life full of toil, and has gone to God who is faithful to reward him who has done what he could. Some time ago he wrote: 'I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than four score years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I wait without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest.'

"That hand has beckoned, and we trust our country's historian has entered that 'rest which remaineth for the people of God.'"

Curious Customs.

Although among the Bedouins a wife is considered a slave, singleness is looked upon as a disgrace.

Persian women have little education, and are reared in seclusion and ignorance, knowing nothing beyond the walls of their house.

Hindu women are forbidden to read or write. Indeed, those who dare to indulge in such luxuries are often "accidentally" missing.

Jewish women of the higher classes were secluded from public life, and passed their time with the distaff and spindle. At marriage the ceremonies lasted seven days.

In China a wife is never seen by her future master. Some relative bargains for the girl and the stipulated price is paid, and she is afterward a submissive slave.

The women of ancient Rome were treated with greatest respect. Still, they were not allowed to inherit property, and could be divorced by their husbands for counterfeiting their keys and for wine drinking.

In Turkey woman is held in the most rigid seclusion. She must always appear veiled. With pigs and dogs she is forbidden to enter a mosque, and the Koran declares a woman who is unmarried to be in a state of reprobation.

Siberian women are raised as abject slaves, untidy in dress, and are bought with money or cattle. The most capricious whim of her husband is law, and should the latter desire a divorce he has only to tear the cap from her head.

Among the Congo negroes when a man wishes a wife he secures one and keeps her on probation a year. If her temper and deportment are satisfactory, he at the end of the year formally marries her. But should she prove an incumbrance he sends her back to the parental roof.

Custer's Regiment.

For many years after the Custer massacre, whenever the Seventh Cavalry was paraded, or there was any mounted formation, there was presented the pathetic sight of an old cavalry charger, saddled and equipped, and led by a trooper on each side, the empty saddle telling the story of the old horse's faithfulness. He was the sole survivor found on the field of the Custer massacre. He belonged to an officer in the regiment, and watched by his master's body, although wounded in a dozen places, for days and nights, and when the rescuers came there he stood, gaunt, starving, wounded, but faithful to the dead man. The late General Sturgis, who was then Colonel of the regiment, and who lost a splendid young son in the fight, issued an order that the horse should be cared for to the end of his days, as attached to the regiment, and that at all mounted formations he should be in line. He lived to a good old age.

BEECHAM'S pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Scores Made at the Twelfth Street Range Yesterday.

An unusually large number of miliatiamen were out to the shooting range yesterday and many availed themselves of the opportunity to test their ability as marksmen. Company G's men made the following scores:

Captain T. B. Hall, 42; Lieutenant A. E. Stearns, 41; Sergeants—Zittinger, 39; Kern, 42. Corporals—White, 40; Kellogg, 35; Douglas, 36. Privates—Elliott, 40; Simpson, 40; Flaherty, 40; Koetz, 38; Benteen, 38; Baher, 38; Sitton, 36; Burnett, 36; Braun, 36; Mott, 36; Armstrong, 36; Guth, 36; McLane, 29; Mankel, 28.

Thirteen of the members indulged in a pool shooting match with the following result: P. Cook, 42; W. A. Mott, 42; W. H. Kern, 41; O. E. Hughes, 41; T. B. Hall, 40; A. McMillon, 40; F. M. Simpson, 40; A. E. Stearns, 39; G. Elliott, 39; J. A. Sheehan, 38; R. B. Armstrong, 36; J. Koetz, 33; F. T. Ripley, 23.

Company E's men made the following scores: Corporal Derman, 40; Sergeant Palm, 42; Corporal Hays, 35; Privates—Fields, 39; Miller, 39; J. L. Hughes, 39; Walther, 38; Tryon, 32; Clark, 38; Flanagan, 40; O. E. Hughes, 41; Eckert, 37; Teeter, 26; McVey, 25; Pomp Silva, 38; Spencer 25; Smith 32; Warren, 33; Barry, 27.

A match between J. L. Hughes and Mr. Flanagan, of Company E, and J. Zittinger and Peter Flaherty, of Company G, each man being allowed fifty shots, resulted in a victory for E's representatives. Their total was 398, while G's men made 387.

J. L. Hughes and private Fields, of Company E, shot another match with Zittinger and Flaherty, but were beaten in the second attempt.

FARM LIFE.

Reasons Why Boys Will Not Remain on the Farm.

I paid a visit to a farm of an old friend of mine the other day. He is what is called a well-to-do farmer. His farm is situated six miles from the nearest town and railroad station. He came to the station after me with a horse and wagon, and as we jogged along over the road, he said:

"My boys are restless and drowsy and want to quit the farm. I wish you'd have a talk with them and quiet them down."

When we reached the farm I found the paint all beaten off the house, while none of the other buildings had ever been painted at all. The front yard was covered with grass and long weeds. There was a rag carpet on the parlor floor, but all the others were bare. Not a wall in the house had ever been papered. There was no music, no paper or magazine, not a picture, outside of the family photograph.

"Why don't you have some flower beds in the yard?" I asked.

"Haven't time to make 'em."

"Why don't you subscribe to some reading matter?"

"We haven't time to read."

"That dip down there would make a nice fish pond."

"Yes, but I don't care for fish ponds."

"Don't any of your boys like music?"

"Yes, I hear 'em talking, but we've too much work to do."

"Have they been fishing this summer?"

"No."

"Had any holidays since the Fourth?"

"No."

"Do the boys go to school in the winter?"

"A little. We have wood to chop and rails to split, you know.

"They go to church?"

"It's too far."

"How much money do you allow them per week?"

"They don't get anything, except when I buy their clothes."

"What do they do Sundays?"

"Oh! sit around and talk."

"What do they do evenings?"

"Sit around or go to bed."

How much does each boy earn you a year?"

"Well, $150 at least."

"And how much do you actually pay him?"

"Mebbe $25."

The boys were aged 16, 18 and 20, respeccisely. None of them had read a line of history. None of them could write legibly. They knew as much about arithmetic as the ordinary school boy of 8. They were born on the farm and had grown up there. Each one hated farm work. Each one felt that his father had done him injustice. Each one told me in confidence that he would run away within the year.

There are farmers and farmers; but I fear that most them are alike in those things which are driving their boys to hate the country and to determine to leave the farm at all hazards. The farmer who began life fifty years ago must not argue that that which was good enough for him is good enough for his boy. It isn't. The world has changed greatly. It is demanded of the humblest to be educated. We have come to understand that the human machinery has to have rest now and then from its labors. The mind must be fed as well as the body. The days of slavery for either white or black have passed. The parlor organ, the steel engraving and magazine have as much right in the farmer's parlor as the plow and drags in his fields. If the farmer's boy of to-day is to be kept at home, he must be treated more like a human being and less like an animal.

BRIEF NOTES.

The river marked nine feet nine inches yesterday at the Yolo bridge gauge.

Siskiyou County has settled with the State in the sum of $15,383 77. Merced County has paid in $72,609 22.

The funeral of Susie A. Corliss, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Corliss, took place from their residence on G street, Saturday afternoon. Rev. J. B. Silcox officiated, and Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. Howard sang "Asleep in Jesus" and "The Morning Land." A very large gathering of friends testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

WHY DID HE GO?

A St. Louis Merchant's Trip to the Postoffice, and the Result.

California's last sensation is beginning to take hold of St. Louis. J. V. S. Barrett, the commission merchant of 122 and 124 North Commercial Street, was one of the first to test Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla in sick headaches. Its effect was such a gratifying surprise that he went over to the postoffice and told his friend, Thos. P. Culkin, sup't of the registry division, who was also worried with headaches. The following letter details his friend's experience also:—

POSTOFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1890.
J. V. S. BARRETT, ESQ.:—
DEAR SIR: You ask me, Did I act on your advice? I did, and have to thank you. For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches. Taking your advice, I purchased a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished it I could eat almost anything with impunity, and have been since rarely troubled with a headache of any kind, for which I give due credit to your advice and Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.
Yours, etc.,
THOS. P. CULKIN,
Sup't Registry Division, Postoffice.

Sweet girl—"Pa, the house next door was robbed last night." Pa—"Mercy! Next door?" Sweet girl—"Yes, and the burglars have been in two or three houses on this block this week." Pa—"I know it. I know it. It's terrible. But what can we do?" Sweet girl—"I was thinking it might be a good plan for Mr. Richfellow and me to sit up a few nights and watch for them."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CAST YOUR EYES OVER THIS

SICK PEOPLE write for free illustrat family paper on surgical operati tumors, fistula, piles, varicoce hydrocele; braces, appliances f deformities, female complaint also, confidential book for me explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, priva chronic diseases, eyes, ears, lungs, seminal weakness, loss manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, results of abuse excesses, which unfit all for marriage, happiness, or life's d ties. DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATO the greatest remedy for above complaints. To prove its merit $1 trial bottle sent free. Address, DR. LIEBIG & CO. 409 Gea St., San Francisco, Cal., or 503 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Red House.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
A Sale of Men's Gloves.
A few thousand pairs—a sample lot. Buck, Goat, Sheep.
SEE SHOW WINDOWS TO-MORROW.

Two weeks of our mid-winter merchandise movement are already securely in the past. The Third Week begins TO-DAY with an array of offerings that worthily continue the succession of economies, personal and domestic.

TO-DAY,

The Third Day of the Special Sale of Winter Millinery.

SALE LIMITED TO FOUR DAYS.

A portion of all the bargains heretofore announced remains. Fascinating prices:

Fine Scratched Beavers; price cut from $1 75 to 50 cents.
Beavers in all colors; price cut from $1 to 45 cents.
French Felt Beavers; prices cut from $2 75 to 75 cents.
All the Trimmed Felts and Velvets, about one-third of regular price.
Majestic Caps, $1 and $1 25, reduced to 45 cents.
Black Tips at half regular prices.
75-cent and $1 Birds; the sale price, 15 cents.

AND LIKE REDUCTIONS ON ALL REMAINING WINTER STOCK.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FAIR SAMPLES OF CLEARING SALE PRICES:

Child's Kid Button, spring heel, sizes 4 to 8, 50c a pair.
Child's Grain Button, solar tip, with heels, sizes 8 to 11, 75c a pair.
Men's London toe and tip Congress Gaiters, flexible sole, $1 25.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button, opera toe, 2 to 6½, $1 19.
Large bottles Aqua Flora Florida Water, 12c a bottle.
Superior grade Shaving Soap, 2c a cake.
Gents' Extra Heavy and Fine Open-front Shirts, with collars, 75c each.
Gents' High-crown Stylish Felt Hats, 75c.
Fancy Colored and White Ruching, 5c a yard.
Men's Dark Fancy Satinet Suits, sizes 35 to 42, $3 50.

Winter Clearing Sale from Every Department.

C. H. GILMAN,
Red House, Sacramento.

Have you a Pittsburgh Rochester, Duplex, or a Student Lamp?
Do they work satisfactorily?
Do your Lamp Chimneys break? You get the wrong sort!
The RIGHT ones are the "PEARL GLASS," made by Geo. A. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, makers of the celebrated "Pearl-top" lamp chimney, which have given universal satisfaction.

HOW TO MAKE A DOLLAR
Go a Long Way.

Purchase a farm, raise all your own produce, trade it for groceries and what you need. In a few years, if you are industrious, you will have a valuable farm and be independent, while the clerk will be trudging along in the same easy manner, barely making a living for his family.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,
THE OLDEST AND LEADING
Real Estate Agents
OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,
NO. 1015 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Houses Rented, Money to Loan, Insurance Placed, Cataloues Issued Monthly.

We offer an opportunity to purchase a farm for a small payment, and on terms that you can pay for it out of the earnings.

For $500 cash—A tract of 37 acres, seven miles southeast of Sacramento; deferred payments in annual installments of $250, with seven per cent. interest. Full price of land, $45 per acre. No improvements.

For $2,750—Five acres adjoining Oak Park, ten minutes' walk from terminus of electric railway; has a small house and barn, 2½ acres in alfalfa, 2 acres in fruit trees; will sell for $500 cash payment, balance on easy terms. This is a nice place for anyone wishing a home near the city.

☞ A wise man profits by experience. So does the man who selects a good farm in preference to working for wages.

For $4,600—Eighty acres near Loomis, in Placer county; has several acres in vineyard; can all be irrigated. Terms—$1,000 cash, balance in ten annual payments, with interest at seven per cent.

For $13,000—A splendid fruit ranch of 80 acres; 40 acres in choice fruit and table grapes; small dwelling and barn; 3½ miles from the city, on Fruit Ridge. The cheapest and best fruit farm in the vicinity of Sacramento.

A good understanding is the foundation of knowledge. A wise man is therefore known by his selection. If you are not capable of so doing, call on

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

They will put you on the right "Tract."

CHARLES FLOHR, PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
1024 SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, importer and Dealer in Shotguns, Rifles and Pistols. Ammunition of all kinds constantly on hand. Safes and Scales repaired, and Trusses made to order.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY
WILL BRING ALL PROPERTY ADJOINING its terminus from 15 to 20 minutes nearer the business center of our city. I have
2, 5 and 10-acre Tracts
Of very Rich Land, located five to ten blocks distant from this line, which I will sell for CASH or in INSTALLMENTS. The prices will remain as at present for 30 days. If you contemplate buying
It Will Pay You to See Me.
M. J. DILLMAN,
At Bell Conservatory, Tenth and Y streets.
☞ At office of Flint & Thompson, 305 J Street, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Residence, 1420 O street. ja19-tf

W. P. COLEMAN,
Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J st.

$4,960 WILL BUY 160 ACRES TWO miles from Elk Grove. Good fruit and grain land. 668
$3,700. 160 ACRES IN EL DORADO county, two miles from railroad station; small vineyard and orchard; good house and barn; 100 acres fenced. 653
80 ACRES, NEAR LINCOLN, PLACER county, $35 per acre; good land. 627
$700. 20 ACRES, NEAR NEWCASTLE; good fruit land. THIS IS A BARGAIN; must be sold.

MONEY TO LOAN.
P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

MILLS & HAWK,
Real Estate Dealers,
301 J street, Cor. Third, Sacramento.
180 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE, ONLY five miles from Sacramento; all fenced; oranges growing on the place; all the land tillable; eight-room dwelling, barns, etc.; windmills, tanks, etc.; a splendid place, and so near the city that it is quite desirable; it is for immediate sale; one-half can remain on mortgage. COME AND SEE US.

Agency Union Insurance Company.
LAWTON, BARNETT & CO.
REAL ESTATE,
Insurance, Loans Negotiated, Houses to Rent, Collections.
402 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

S. TRYON,
Merchant Tailor,
822 J st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,
AT CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS STORE.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FIRST-CLASS stock of Imported Suitings. Perfect Fit Guaranteed in every case. d16-1m

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES
Timothy Hopkins,
MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.
Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.
☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

S. CARLE,
SUCCESSOR TO CARLE & CROLY, CONTRACTOR and Builder. Orders solicited and promptness guaranteed. Office and shop, 1124 Second st., between K and L.